PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,932.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5384	MONGOLIA...	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5384	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	OCEANA	5610	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5384	CHINA	7913
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	PENINSULAR	6294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5384	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5384	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at 9 1/2d.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12.30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, at Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *24th October, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through-bill Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Doviero	17th Dec. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	290	330	350	450
Port Said	425	680	340	310	393	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	7 0	390	590
Liverpool	590	960	470	720	430	640
London Via Marseilles (overland.)	600	† 56	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	43	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alteration:—

	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Crosby Hall	4,082	Sept. 29	Oct. 7	Oct. 22	Nov. 10
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	" 11	" 26	Oct. 31
A	Trafford Hall	3,800	Oct. 3	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
A	City of Bombay	4,548	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 26
B	Aston Hall	3,586	" 25	Nov. 3	" 21	Dec. 10
A	City of York	7,003	Nov. 1	" 13	" 25	" 21
B	Merton Hall	4,331	" 6	" 18	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 21	Dec. 4	" 16	" 26
B	City of Agra	4,330	" 27	" 12	" 25	" 31
B	Prome	3,696	Dec. 5	" 23	1907. Jan. 3	1907. Jan. 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 29th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 1st Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 2nd Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "KASARA," 1,300 tons, on TUESDAY, 30th Oct., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 27th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	27th Oct.	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar,
NEEBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY
25th October, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	F. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Matteroizo	5725	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S, S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Cologne by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRANZ FERDINAND,	C. Mascovich	6,046	25th Oct. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
CARGOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S. S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent o the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4262	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4'40	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4262	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail abott.
*+F. FERDINAND	6041	24th January.
*+CHINA	5909	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April.
*+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

CHEAP PASSAGES to EUROPE available per Natal Passenger Liner S. S. "UMHLALI" SAILING about the 17th November, 1906. This Ship carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has Electric Lights and Refrigerator. Apply to

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent for Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use to my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	22th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,696	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* KAISER	2721	von Hobit	2nd Nov.
REICHSTAG	2085	Koppelstatter	16th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
Agent.
CARGOON STREET, BOM Y. 19TH OCTOBER, 1906.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.
INDIA AND ENGLAND.

To avoid disappointments send your parcels per "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."
Shipments leave Bombay for—
XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR December 1st, 8th and 15th.
Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.
Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.
Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lioyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings,
MOREYY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE UNIVERSAL TRANSFER CO., LTD., TUNSTALL, STAFFS, To MINIMAX EXTINGUISHER, CO., LTD., LONDON, E.C.

In ordering two more of your EXTINGUISHERS, I am pleased to inform you of the great service they were to us on the 25th of this month as undoubtedly without them, the whole of our business premises would have been burnt down.

The chief Factor, in our fire was oil, which unfortunately was set alight, and one whole room was in two minutes full of flame, and, without further aid, men who had no experience of fire put it out

Yours truly,
p. p. THE UNIVERSAL TRANSFER CO., LTD.
(signed) HARRY TAYLOR.

In 2½ Years over **150,000** Sold, & **1,500** Actual Fires Extinguished.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roo , "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 1/32d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,03,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AN HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
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SOLE AGENTS, HUMMUM ST., BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER OF

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. (S. T.) Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1906, for the works in connection with the Police Officers Quarters, Lines, Servant's Quarters, outhouse, Cells, Compound walls etc. at Connaught Road, Scheme No. XXIII.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
J. FRANK WATSON, A. M. I. C. E.
Offg: Trust Engineer.

TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE, FORT, BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, 24TH OCTOBER 1906.

TO BE LET.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW No. 211, on Ridge Road Opposite the Combined Post and Telegraph Offices, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 323-14-10 inclusive of Municipal Taxes. If let to Private individuals 10 per cent. extra on Rs. 300 will be charged.

Apply to

R. J. KENT, A. M. INST., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 323 of 1904.

MOOSABHOY MAHOMED SAJAN ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. YACOOBHAI MAHOMED SAJAN. 2. N. C. MACLEOD Esqr. the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of GOOLAM ALI MAHOMED SAJAN ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1906, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY the 23rd day of November, 1906, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants or any of them in

LOT NO. 1.—All that Piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (134 1 9) One Hundred and Thirty-four and one-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3505, Street No. 172-4 Tandel Street and bounded as follows that is to say :—On the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property formerly belonging to Aliee Padoo and now belonging to His Highness the Aga Khan's Jamat, and on the South by the house appertaining to the Nishanpada Masjid which said premises are at present in the occupation of Tenants.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (173) One Hundred and Seventy-three Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3500-1, Street No. 156 and 158-60 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by the Khoja burial ground, on the North by the house of Shaikh Ahmed Coolabker, and on the South by the house of Jaffer Mahomed Sajan which said premises are in the occupation of several tenants.

LOT NO. 3.—FIRSTLY :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-districts of Bombay containing by admeasurement 49 4 9 Forty-nine square yards and six-ninths of another Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 2982, Street No. 251 at 80 and bounded as follows : that is to say on the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the said Nishanpada Road, on the North by the property of Kasum Karim Vazeer, and on the South by the Umarkhadi Cross Lane.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Umarkhadi Cross Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay fronting the said Umarkhadi Cross Lane, on the North side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (116) One Hundred and Sixteen Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3344, Street No. 74-78 and bounded as follows : that is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the property of the said Kasoom Karim Vazeer, on the North by the Umarkhadi Cross Lane, and on the South by sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat.

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 122 7 9 One hundred and Twenty-two and seven-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B No. 2856, Street No. 143-45 and bounded as follows : that is to say on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the Nishanpada Road, on the North by the house of Abdul Gafoor bin Mahomed Ibrahim Surti, and on the South by the house of Piary Abdulla Doosa which said premises are in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Nanu Hormusji & Co., Attorneys for the 1st Defendant abovenamed at No. 89 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 2nd day of October, 1906.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

ANNUAL CONTRACT 1907.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 1 p.m. on the 30th November, 1906, for the SUPPLY of the following consumable Stores :—

Castor Oil, Kerosine Oils Bulk and in Tins, Lubricating Oils for Cylinder and Axle. Linseed Oils, Turpentine, Cotton Waste, &c.,

Tender forms with full particulars can be obtained on payment of Brs. Re. 1 from the Undersigned and the Bombay Agent, N. G. S. Railway, 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store Keeper.
H. H. THE N. G. S. RAILWAYS CO. LTD.,
SECUNDERABAD, (DECCAN,) 15th October, 1906.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours.

All the best new novels are available three weeks after publication in England.

The terms are extremely moderate and can be learned on application.

We have added the following books recently:—

The White Humes of Novarre. By S. R. Crockett.
In the Days of the Comet. By H. G. Wells.
Tally Ho! By Helen Mathers.
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I Know a Maiden. By E. Maria Albanesi.
The Smiths of Surbiton. By Keble Howard.
The Path of Glory. By Georges Ohnet.
The Viper of Milan. By Marjorie Bowen.
The Youngest Miss Mowbray. By B. M. Croker.
The Guarded Flame. By W. B. Maxwell.
The Etonian. By Alice and Claude Askew.
A Rogue's Tragedy. By Bernard Capes.
The Invasion of 1910. By Wm. Le Queux.
The Confessions of a Princess. Anonymous.
A Royal Affair. By Guy Boothby.
The Treasure of Heaven. By Marie Corelli.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under Section 19, Sub Section 12 of the Municipal Act III of 1888, the Municipal Commissioner will begin on the 2nd November, 1906, to REVISE the LIST of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll, prepared under Sub-Section 1 of the aforsaid Section and he will for this purpose at the Chief Municipal Office on Cruickshank Road, Fort, at 10 A.M. (Bombay Time), on the 2nd November and such subsequent days, as it may be necessary, hear the claims, objections and applications which may have been duly made under Sub-Sections 8, 9, 10 & 11 of the said Section on or before the 1st November, 1906.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
MUNICIPAL OFFICES.
BOMBAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

J. G. WHITE and Co., Limited, invite TENDERS for the following material and labour items required in reconstructing the Bombay Tramways :—

Supply of large and small road metal,
Supply of sandstone (gather).
Supply of sawn timber.
Supply of bullock carts.
Haulage of rails, etc.
Removal of surplus excavation.
Labour lifting existing track, excavating trenches and screening the material excavated.
Labour forming foundations.
Labour filling in and rolling road surface.
Supply of Contractors' Plant, Tools and Stores.

Full Particulars may be obtained at the offices of

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, LIMITED,
6, "Times of India" Buildings.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co.(1902) Ltd.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat-stands, almyrahs, large size church organ, Chubb's safe on stand, large size Brussels carpets, square piano, hall-pillars, chandeliers etc. A consignment of harp, table, wall and pendant lamps burning gasoline or petrol, two 1000 candle power lamps, burners, etc.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred second hand vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Fern House (2nd floor) opposite the Tramway Company office, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware crockery, windproof-lamps, pictures, carpets etc., the property of a lady and two gentlemen.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Belvedere House" Middle Colaba (opposite the Admiralty House) 2nd floor, the very valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts, Breslauer and others, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room, sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, bookpress, chiffonier, teapoys, brass single bedsteads, almirahs clothes presses, marble topped dressing and washband tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by Seymour Dove, Old China jars, beautifully carved panels on easels, rich table ornaments. Wind-proof lamps, Indian Carpets, fancy curtains, glassware and crockery, best platedware, rubber tyred victoria, bay waler horse, harness, garden pots etc., the property of R. Carruthers Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF GRAIN, LOOSE GRAIN ; SWEEPINGS, etc., etc., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Standard Time, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

A quantity of bags of cottonseed, rape seed, muthmethee, wheat, castorseed, grain, pulse, poppyseed and loose heaps of grain and seed and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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It reaches every City, Town and Village.
It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.
IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

WANTED—A STOREKEEPER having experience in any Mercantile House at least for five years. Rs. 10,000. Security either Cash of Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association Limited accepted .No 1056 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED intelligent young men as OPERATORS. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to the Manager Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.

PRESS.—DISTRIBUTORS WANTED. Apply to the FOREMAN, "The Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay,

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Columbia Grammaphone with records, Harrison Knitting machine, Child's Perambulator, and Cradle. Apply No. 1010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Rings Scarf Pins, Curb Bracelets. Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and REED AND BARTON'S best Electroplated ware of the most elegant designs. Prices defying Competition. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PICTURE POST CARDS IN PHOTO TAI-COLOUR of Native Indian Characters and Types, BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Esuf Buildings, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA IS UNNECESSARY.—Use LIQUOZONE to prevent CHOLERA by purifying your drinking water. Use it to cure Cholera if you have it.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADE." Dr. A. L. HUSUNG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases. Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Cousins and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites, in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Freights. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 15, single Copy Annas 4. Bombay Price Current Office, Mohatta Buildings, Fort.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.
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2 MOTOR CARS.

NO. 1 CAR.—15/20 H. P. 4 Cyl. most elegant English "LEADER CAR," as good as new Model de Luxe, side entrance, Roy des Belges Body, comfortably seats five and servant's seat at back. Whole length of car 14' ; distance between axles 9' ; rich green colour ; fitted with patent extra wheel, ready with inner tube and outer cover, attachable in one minute in case of punctures ; 4 lamps, 2 of which 90 candle-power Acetylene Lamps with self acting generator. Average top speed 30 to 40 miles an hour, can also run 6 miles an hour only in traffic on top speed gear ; 2 breaks ; cost new in May 1905 Rs. 12,500. Photo on application. Price Rs. 6,500. Open to trial. Offers to "E. H. 1." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CAR No. 2.—8/10 H. P. 2 Cyl. FRENCH RICHARD BRAZIER CAR. 4 seats. Removable hood. Back entrance, Magneto ignition no charging of accumulators ; one extra new, 1 old, outer cover, 3 extra inner tubes all accessories ; 3 beautiful travelling detachable side baskets ; running average 40 miles daily without giving any trouble ; In perfect order. Top speed about 25 miles an hour Red colour.—2 side Lamps one acetylene head light. Cost landed new in May 1905 from Paris with all extras Rs. 8,500. Open to trial. Photo on application. Price Rs. 4,500. Apply "E. H. 2." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—Proprietor compelled to leave India well established Industry—Out-door work—in the Madras Presidency. Big running contracts. Concern pays Rs. 65,000 yearly. Profits increasing. Address offers to "A. A. B.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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Household and Office Furniture of every description supplied from Stock or made to order at the shortest notice. All work under the immediate supervision of European Artists. Houses and Offices completely and satisfactorily furnished.
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BENNETT & COMPANY,
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Auction Sale of very valuable Ancient Library such as French, Italian, Persian, and English selections, also Law and other reading books, complete set of latest Encyclopaedia Britannica with stand, set of Nineteenth Century, set of the Bombay History Society, Webster's Haydn's and other Dictionaries, set of Indian Antiquary, English Library Presses, D. B. B. L. Guns, open carved Furniture, etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla just opposite the Byculla Club and next of the Government Medical stores where the whole kit has been removed for sale, the entire library such as French, Italian, Persian, English and other selections, also Law and Engineering Books, valuable reading books and novels, complete set of Nineteenth Century, set of the Bombay History Society, set of the Indian Antiquary, Webster's Haydn's and other Dictionaries, complete set of real Morocco bound latest Encyclopaedia Britannica with revolving book stand, Shakespeare's and Political works, Bombay High Court Reports, and Gazetteer, Physical, Sexual and Natural Sciences, books by well known authors, English books and library presses, mahogany writing tables and chairs, open carved chiffoniers and teapoys, Persian carpets, old China, bronze table ornaments, cottage piano, sofas and chairs, D.B.B.L. gun by Cogswell and Harrison, rich pictures, English solid brass bedstead complete, wardrobe and almyrahs, etc. the property of the late C. B. Lynch, Esq Solicitor.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N. B.—The books will be sold at 2 p.m. (S.T.) punctually.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs, BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters—
41 Baskets bobbins with yarn, damaged by fire and water.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong secondhand victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in every good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Second hand rubber tyred English gig, by "Windover," in very good condition.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—
1 four-wheeled carriage,

AUCTION SALE OF PIANO.

Suit No. 1121 of 1906.

Rahim Valli Mahomed vs. G. G. Craig.

Under instruction from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

1 American Cottage piano by Emerson Boston, specially constructed for India for S. Rose and Co., Bombay, in very good order.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT &

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	85 7/8	=	unchanged
2 per cent. Reduced	85 1/2	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103¼ 8	=	+ 3/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 5/8	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	32 3/8	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	32 7/16	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	70 1/8	=	— 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-24 1-2	=	— 1 1-2
Berlin cheques	20-31 3/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4-85 7-8	=	+ 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/2 "	=	+ 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8 "	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8 "	=	"

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	4 7/8	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	5	=	+ 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,75,000

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 37'60	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 8'60	do	Bombay.
Rs. 6'40	do	Madras.
52'60		

At 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 24 per cent. average rate 16'00

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 7'40	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. Nil	do	Bombay.
Rs. Nil	do	Madras.
7'40		

At 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 24 per cent. average rate 16'03

Total amount sold during week Rs. 80,40,000

Amount to be allotted next week " 40,00,000

Extra allotment nil.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 36/9

Finest Australian Mutton 36/9

Tone of Auction Firmer.

SUGAR—

German granulated double bags c.f. India 11-9 Nov.-Dec. sellers dull.

WHEAT—Quiet but Steady

RAPESEED—

Brown 55 3-8—3/8 Oct.-Nov. done quiet

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 44 1-4 + 3/8 Oct.-Nov. sellers steady

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 7-8 —1/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	easier
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	mutilated
Total Sales	7,000
Spot	6/7+10
Egyptian F G F Brown	9 5/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	9,000
Futures closed	easier

Mutilated.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	77,000
Do. last year	40,000
Exports to Great Britain	48,000
Do. do. Continent	48,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11-35+10
Futures, month of Dec.	10-92+3
Do. month of March	11-16—

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and tended to decline later in consequence of official reports being considered favourable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11+ 1/8
Futures, month of Dec.	11-01+ 8
Do. month of Jan	11-11 + 9
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24 Oct :

Cotton	1,886	bales.
Wheat	4,336	cwts.
Linseed	2,628	"
Rape, Sal and Mustard	322	"
Gingellyseed	3,127	"
Poppyseed	62	"
Groundnuts	71	"
Castorseed	19	"
Rice	7,774	"
Myrabolams	18	"
Cottonseed	1,120	"
Mowraseed	181	"
Gram	494	"
Jowarar	197	"
Maize	4	"

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Special Cablegram to-day 25th October :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	2s. 6d.	£0 0 6	premium
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 6 3	£1 8 9
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 11 9	£0 13 0
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Dec. G. F. Dev.	£1	2s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 3 9	£2 6 9
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 15 0	£1 7 6
G. F. of Mysore	£1	17s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	2s. 6d.	£0 2 3	£0 3 6
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 17 6	£0 19 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 12 6	£2 15 0
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	2s. 6d.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Kempinkote New	6s.	5s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 2 6	£5 5 0
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
Mysore Roy.	£1	10s.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	4ls.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 3	£1 5 9
Ooregum Gold	10s.	10s.	£0 12 6	£0 15 0
Road Block	£1	10s.	£0 3 3	£0 4 6
Sangli (New)	£1	14s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 6
Topaidodi	£1	10s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 3

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

The telegrams to hand this morning show little change in cotton quotations. Our local market has fluctuated, contracts for good M. G. Broach March delivery passing from Rs. 246 to Rs. 250. A fair amount of business is reported at Colaba in new crops, some export houses buying at full rates. Official quotations were posted in the Association Rooms to-day for Bengals M. G. and Sind-Punjab M. G. Fine at Rs. 206 and fully good at Rs. 198 for delivery to-day.

In new Bengals there is some enquiry from mills and exporters for ready lots at Rs. 200 to Rs. 210 according to class and description.

Sterling exchange is quiet at yesterday's rates, but we hear of nothing doing either by buyers or sellers. Rupee paper is steadier, quotations being raised two annas ready and forward. Mill shares are steadier. Closing rates are as follows :—

Petits	Rs.	3,605
Davids	"	450
Colaba Land	"	1,050
Tapty-Valley Ry.	"	485

No changes reported in the Presidency Bank rates to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight			1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 6 do	do.		1s. 4 9/16d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.		171 1/4
Marks 3 do.	do.		140 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days'	Sight		167
Shanghai 30 do.	do.		228
Japan 30 do.	do.		150 1/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	96-15
1st Settlement.	31st October	96-15
2nd Do.	30th November	96-15

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct. 6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th Sept. 5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 11th Oct. 6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 18th Sept. 5	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	205
Do. fine	Dec.	"	204
Do. fine	Jan.	"	204
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	232
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	237
M G Khandesh fully good	"	"	208
Do. Fine	"	"	217
M G K A fine	"	"	223
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	187
M G Broach good	"	"	248½
Do. fine	Mar.	"	266

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.		
Estimated sales	8,000	bales.	
Imports	7,000	"	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.		Dec.-Jan.
5·98	5·93		5·93
plus 2			plus 1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar		Mar.-Apl.
5·96	5·98		6·02
plus 1			plus 1
Apl.-May.	May-June		June-July
6·04	6·04		6·06
plus 2			

The quotations at closing last evening were mutilated. The above additions are compared with yesterday's opening telegram.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

Business not Brisk.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 25.

Freights have hardened considerably, since last week owing to firmness of owners as also to the fact that speculators were short of boat for October loading, for which they took the S.S "Knight Templar" at 14 s. advance in freight which naturally tended to check business.

TREZO REMEDY CO., LONDON.

"TREZO TABLETS."

The Absolutely Safe and Certain cure for

Headache, Hemicrania (Half Headache,) Neuralgia and all NERVE PAINS,

CURES IN TEN MINUTES.

Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 82, MARKET, BOMBAY.

LOCAL AGENTS : TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE R I M S Elphinstone Lieut-Commander D F Vines sailed from Bombay to Calicut yesterday.

THE steamer Terrier Captain H Nilsen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara 3,438 tons Captain J G Bowmon sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Hansa line steamer Scharzfels, 3,558 tons, Captain G Battenmann sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr Laythorp, as a passenger.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Terrier	Nelsen	Bangkok Oct 4

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Kola	Ramage	Persian Gulf &c
	R I M S Elphinstone	Vines	Calicut
	Scharfels	Battumann	Hamburg &c.
	Okara	Bowman	Calcutta &c

The following vessels begun to load yesterday :—
Steamer Benda for Persian Gulf.
" Devarka, for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Bombay Maru left Colombo for Bombay yesterday and is expected on Sunday 28th Instant.

MADRAS

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
22	Golconda	Calcutta
22	Taroba	Rangoon

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Names.	From
21	Axenfels	A Wellmann	Colombo
	Rathenfall	C W Raison	Point de Galle
	Lord Kelvin	J T Beckerleg	Karachi
	Nadir	W C Bird	Bimlipatam
	Querimba	W B Smith	Bombay
22	Kimeraig	D Campbell	Kin Hon
	Luise Roth	A G Cromack	Bassein
	Schonfels	T Danker	Madras
	Beulawere	D Clarke	Benkulen
	Goorkhas	G J Goss	London

DEPARTURES.

23	Florida	J U Harry	The Ports
	Okhla	H McClelland	Bombay

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, October 26.

1. The Range at Colaba will be available for practice tomorrow Saturday afternoon the 27th instant, from 4 p.m.

2. There will be a Parade for all members on the Church Gate Sands on Tuesday morning next, the 30th Instant at 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 26.

51 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—Saturday the 27th instant Battery Drill, on the 6" Mk VII Guns at Middle Ground Fort. Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.

Dress—Khaki Uniform and Helmets.

No 2 Co—Saturday the 27th instant 6" B L C gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 3-30 p.m. Dress Khaki Uniform and F S Caps.

55 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows :—No 2 Co.

No 1070 Gr G E Flynn.

57 LEAVE.

The following extract from Brigade Orders is published for information.

* * * * *

VOLUNTEERS

No. 1447. Furlough and Leave—Leave of absence is granted to Lieut Col L P Russell commanding Bo Vol Artillery from 24th October to 8th November 1906 inclusive.

58 COMMAND.

With reference to above order Major J W Hawes assumes Command of the Corps from the 24th Instant.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following programme ending Saturday 24th October 1906 is published for information :—

Days.	Time.	Company.	Proposed work.	Rem'ks
Mon 29th	2nd train	A & C Co	Practice Nov Match	*
Tues 30th	do	do	do	
Wednes 31st	do	do	Competition.	†
Thurs 1st pro	do	D & H Co	Practice Nov Match.	
Fri 2nd "	do	do	do	
Satur 3rd "	do	do	Competition.	†

NOTE.—Members of A and C Coy who owing to pressure of work are unable to be present on Wednesday 31st instant may practice and complete with those of D and H Companies.

Captain R F E L Forrest reported his arrival on 19th October 1906 from the furlough granted him in R O No 320 of 1905.

Hony-Major A Rowland reported his arrival from leave granted him in R O No 435 of 21st october 1905.

H E the Viceroy is pleased to present the following musketry prizes to be completed for by the Volunteer Corps before 20th March 1907:—

To be shot for by all Vol Corps in India:—

PRIZES.

I A silver cup
II Bronze Medals } To the winning team.
III A miniature cup to the individual making the best aggregate score in conditions (b) and (c) of para 3 of the competition.—

One team only from each company each team to consist of ten men and must have served a full year in the Company.

Rifles as issued by Government are only to be used.

Conditions of the match can be seen in the Adjutants office.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjutant B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 25.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—26 cwt gum T V Godsi Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—3750 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri
Nidderdale s—3750 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri
Djibouti s—1000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—150 bales cotton waste and fly C Hirji and Co ; 231 cwt aloes fibre R Keroba 220 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros ; 18 heads cattle D de Sa and Co ; 640 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Liberia s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 220 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 220 bales cotton N Cursetji and Co

FOR TRIESTE

Liberia s—3000 cwt gingelly seed E D Sassoon and Co 440 bales cotton Volkart Bros 275 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co 220 bales cotton The Bombay and Co 220 bales cotton Bamji and Co ; 220 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co

Imperatrix s—2001 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri

FOR VENICE.

Liberia s—1000 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co. 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperatrix s—38 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co

FOR GENOA.

Djibouti s—3000 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales twist David Sassoon & Co 200 bales twist E Noordin and Co

Devanha s—100 bales twist and 7 cases plums, S Dossabhoy and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—65 cases opium P and O Co

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India Workshops.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUDSON—October 14, at Naini Tal, the wife of E Hudson, Supdt of Telegraphs, of a son.

YOUNG—October 16, at Bakloh, the wife of Captain D C Young, 4th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

DEATHS.

HANNAH—At Umo, Ouih, after a lingering suffering, Thomas, the infant son of Mr and Mrs A R Hannah, aged two months.

THORBURN—October 16, at Sonepore, from heart failure, Robert Alexander Thorburn, Station Master, Bengal and North-Western Railway, aged 32 years.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Burns ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.

FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE CHEMISTS,

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. ; Sun sets, 5h. 31m. ; High water, 6-48m., 7-11a. ; Low water, 1-32a.

P. and O s. s. "Marmora", with English mails of 12th insant, due to arrive at 6 a. m.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday the 28th October, Prof N. G. Welinkar, M. A., L. L. B., will deliver a public address on "Religion and Morality," at 9 a. m., Standard Time, in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., has kindly consented to preside.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. ANNIE BEASANT.—There was a fairly large gathering of Theosophists and others at the Colaba railway station, at the departure of Mrs. Bnnie Beasant, for Surat last night. Many floral presents were made ; and repeated cheers were given for the distinguished lady as the train left the station.

ALLEGED FALSE FRIEND SENT TO THE SESSIONS.—Joseph Henry Soares, a Eurasian, who stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Government promissory notes of Rs, 15,000 belonging to Mrs. Annie Esperance, a friend of the accused, was yesterday committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, by Mr. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION LECTURE SERIES.—The third lecture of the series will be delivered tomorrow, Saturday, the 27th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.), at the Presidency Association's Rooms, by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M. A., L. L. B., on "History of Vedic Scholarship." Mr. Wacha's lecture announced for the day being postponed by his desire till the 10th November. His subject will be "Some reflections on Education in India."

OBSTRUCTIVE TINDALS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Robert James McClure, Berthing Master, Victoria Dock, charged Pandu Sadu and three other tindals of native crafts, with disobeying lawful orders. Mr. Southwell-Piper, Senior Dock Master, prosecuted. The case for the prosecution was that accused were told to remove their boats from between two steamers to the inner end of the bay, as steamer "Persia." was to be berthed there, The accused refused to do so for some time. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined them Rs 50 each.

THE COCAINE CRUSADE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Shaikh Gufoor was charged with importing into Bombay and possessing a quantity of cocaine worth about Rs 150. Accused arrived from Delhi by the Ahmedabad Mail train and alighted at the Dadar Station on Wednesday morning and was seen to conceal a bundle under his arm. A policeman growing suspicious searched the bundle to find the cocaine. He had no license from the Abkari Collector and was therefore placed before the Magistrate. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs 150 with the alternative of a further imprisonment for one month.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent O'Keeffe charged Ramchandra Narayen, driver of Motor Car No. 23 B., under Section 2 of Motor Act. The complaint was that accused was driving along Thakordwar Road, on the 24th of September. He was driving the car on the wrong side of the road and then suddenly swerved the car to the left to turn into Bhuleshwar Road. He did not control it properly and ran against the steps of a shop. In attempting to remove the car from this awkward position, he knocked down Sakaram Mahadeo, a Hindu, injuring him about his back knees and feet. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 40.

HE WAS NOT JUSTIFIED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jono Farias, a waiter in Engineers Messroom, on board the steamer "Shah Amir," charged Mr. M. Barford, Chief Officer, with assaulting him on the 19th instant, when the ship was on high seas. Mr. P. Godinoh, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The charge was that accused ordered complainant to pump water for horses on board the steamer. Complainant being otherwise engaged, declined to do so. Accused twisted his arm, kicked him and pushed him with his knee. Accused pleaded guilty but said the assault was committed under extenuating circumstances, as complainant disobeyed his specific orders. The Magistrate did not think accused was justified in taking law in his own hand, but in view of the extenuating circumstances, accused was fined two rupees.

RS. 200 FOR A LICENSE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Solway charged Jamnadas Purshotum, a Hindu Broker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 150 belonging to Succaram Pandu, a Hindu resident of Wadala. Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that complainant was desirous of securing a liquor shop license. Accused promised to secure him one, provided he paid Rs. 200 to be given to the man who held a license and was willing to part with it. After some haggling Rs. 150 was paid to the accused, but he could not secure the license nor did he return the money. The defence was that accused was given the money to pay to certain party whom he was to enter into an agreement on behalf of the complainant. That agreement fell through and accused had not returned the money to the complainant. This did not constitute criminal breach of trust. The Magistrate altered the charge to one of misappropriation and this being the first offence of the accused fined him Rs. 200. It was ordered that if the fine was paid Rs. 150 out of it should be given to the complainant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Final Handicaps for Saturday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 25.

The following are the horses left in with their weights after final scratchings for Saturday's meeting.

GOODBYE PLATE—five furlongs.

Bay Middleton 10st 6lbs ; Bandit II 9st 10lbs ; Vasco 9st ; False Start 8st 12lbs ; Sabig 8st 9lbs ; Vedas 8st 7lbs ; Scimitar 8st ; Osborne 7st 7lbs ; Young Gazelle 7st 5lbs ; White Face 7st 4lbs ; Settler 7st ; Plassey 6st 12lbs Shanwar 6st 10lbs ; Turn-of-luck 6st 10lbs ; Wadi 6st 8lbs ; Mudlool 6st 6lbs.

SUBALTERNS, HANDICAP—six furlongs.

Mishalls 11st 7lbs ; St Gris 11st 2lbs ; White Face 11st ; Let go (Late Breakaway) 10st 8lbs ; Milo 9st 13lbs ; Surhan 9st 10lbs ; Martini 9st 8lbs ; Once More 9st 5lbs.

FINAL WELTER PLATE—seven furlongs

The Earl 11st 13lbs ; Edie 11st 3lbs ; The Moachim 10st 7lbs : Cracksman 9st 11lbs : Light of Asia 9st 4lbs.

FINAL PLATE—five furlongs.

Welsh Love 9st ; Armida 9st ; Hermitage 9st : Greenstone 9st ; Touch-stone 9st : Falstaff 8st 11lbs ; Vocalist 8st 8lbs ; Lock Hill 8st 8lbs ; Sir Golahra 7st 10lbs.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE—seven furlongs.

Pummar 8st 11lbs ; Mudlool 8st 11lbs ; Bourbon 8st 5lbs : Cantor 8st 5lbs ; Archer 8st 5lbs ; Remembrance 7st 3lbs ; Marvellous 7st 3lbs.

WELTER CONSOLATION PLATE—half mile.

Hopeful 11st 1lb ; Banjo 11st ; Saimoo 10st 8lbs ; Sea Mew 10st 8lbs; Tigris 10st 5lbs : Once More 10st 5lbs ; Surhid 10st 2lbs ; Musket 10st ; Short Price 8st 12lbs.

Twelfth Extra Meeting, Saturday 27th October, HANDICAPS.

The Good-Bye Plate.—5 furlongs.

Bay Middleton 10 6 Sabig 8 9 Whiteface 7 4.
Bandit II 9 10 Vedas 8 7 Settler 7 0.
Mint 9 3 Ashroff 8 7 Plassey 6 12.
Vasco 9 0 Scimimitar 8 0 Shanwar 6 10.
False Start 8 12 Osborne 7 7 Turn of Luck 6 10.
Darby 8 10 Young Gazelle 7 5 Wadi 6 8.
Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs Mudlool 6 6.

The Subalterns' Handicap—6 furlongs.

Moonib Pasha 11 10 Tigris 10 12 Honey 9 12.
Lomond 11 8 Let go Late Breakaway 10 8 Surhan 9 10.
Mishall 11 7 Banjo 10 3 Martine 9 8.
St Gris 11 2 Silver Prince 10 0 Once More 9 5.
Whiteface 11 0 Milo 9 13 Short Price 9 3.

The Final Welter Plate—7 furlongs.

The Earl 11 13, The Moachim 10 7, Light of Asia 9 4, Edie 11 3 Cracksman 9 11.
Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

KARACHI RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 25.

The second day's racing brought out good fields and thanks to Mr. Kenyon's excellent handicapping there were close results in most cases. The 24th Regiment dispensed hospitality and their fine Band discoursed sweet music. The attendance was improved in spite of the Sind Club Ball taking place in the evening. Unfortunately Mr. Banvard owing to the accident already referred to was unable to attend, but sent Penciller who gave poor odds. In all the races Handicaps value was as on the first day :—

Ghizri Plate for C B's, Six furlongs:—

Capt O Winter's Wander 9st 9lbs Takur	Dead heat.
Mr Wood's Lall	
Mr Mackenzie's George	Owner 3

Betting.—6 to 4 on Wander, 5 to 2 on Lall and Lansdown,

The Race.—In the run off the field raced level till the straight when Wander drew and won easily. Time 1m 31 secs.

The National for Horses, Distance one mile:—

Capt O Winter's M P 10st 7lbs Capt Toogood Mr. Kennedy's Ariadne 10st 5lbs.....Lansdown 2.
Mr. Boase's Dawn Nama 10st 12lbs..... 3.

The Race.—Ariadne made pace until a furlong from Home M. P. drew to the front won comfortably by one length, three lengths between second and third, Captain Toogood rode a nice race kindly taking Captain Winter's place at the last moment, he being laid up with fever.

Betting.—2 to 1 on M. P.—Time 1min. 50 1/5secs,

The Tally Ho, Plate 9 Hurdles one mile and three quarters:—

Mr Rome's d w m Mischief 10st 4lbs...Lansdown 1
Mr Allen's c b m Mazurka 10st 8lbs...Capt Toogood 2
Mr Dickinson's Pantglass.....Mr Monteith 3

Also ran:—Prince 9st. Cadet 9st 12lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Mischief, Evens on Mazurka and Pantglass.

The Race :—Mischief early assumed the lead and kept it throughout ; Mazurka just managed to snatch second place on the post. There was a popular win for the Honorary Secretary; Won by two lengths, half a length separtated second and third, Time—3 m, 45 sec,

The Hub Plate, C. B's, and Australians, distance six furlongs :—

Mr Monteith's c b m Gipsy .....Lansdown 1
Mr T Smith's Lady Disdain 9st 7lbs.....Husan Khan 2
Colonel O'Donnell Necklac...e.....Captain Toogood 3

Also ran.—Delight 8st 5lbs, Chene 8st 3lbs, George 6st 11b, Rosine 8st 11lbs, Agile 10st 5lbs.

The race :—They raced in a bunch till the three furlongs from home when Gipsy forged to the front and won by a length ; a length between second and third. Time 1 m 25 secs.

Betting—2 on Gipsy, 2 to 1 Necklace, 6 to 1 the rest.

The Sahara Plate for Arabs distance six furlongs:—

Mr. Graham's Palladin (late Ireland) 9-6 Lansdown, 1
Mr. Mackenzies Corens 9st. 32lbs. 2
Mr. Fevison's Midas 9st.....Churchward, 3

The Race.—Palladin cantered in an easy winner by six lengths, two lengths between second and third, Time 1 m, 28 2/5 secs.

Betting 2 to 1 on Palladin, 2 to 1 on Boreas, 6 to 1 Midas,

The Gulp plate for Arabs, distance one mile,

Mr. Loopens, Little Red Rat 10st 5lbs ...Lansdowne 1
Captain Toogood's Mahalar 10st 7lbs ..... Robertson 2
Major Moore's Gendarme 9st 2lbs.....Takur 3

Also ran :—Plebrin 10st 10lbs, Mosumuee 9st Ghizri 8st 7lbs, Tacot 8st 7lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Mahalar, 2½ to 1 on Little Red Rat, 2 to 1 on Plebrin. Time,—1m 58secs,

Won by two lengths ; a head between second and third.

The Kimberley Plate for C B's Australians, distance six furlongs :—

Captain Toogood's Maranha 9st 5lbs..... Lansdown 1
Colonel O'Donnell's Necklace 10st Captain Toogood 2
Captain Day's Spot One 10st 2lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran :—Alchemen 9st 2lbs Cadet 11st., Who Can 7st 12lbs.

The race was run in a dash. No I time taken. Spot One led till the turn when it was done and Maranha coming to the front won easily.

JUBBULPORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, OCTOBER 22.

Despite the market quotations the handicapper did his work very well and provided us with an excellent day's races. The disparity in the classes of fields noticed on the first day was toned down considerably. Indeed, in some instances rather too much so and every issue was well contested. There was only Arab to-day running out of his class and this was Betty, one of this season's landing and by sheer good riding of young Barrett, this pony secured second place. Great interest centered over the Grand National, for which Doraji was made a hot favourite, but after a very game struggle under the able pilotage of his new owner, he succumbed to Hautboy riden by that fine horseman, Captain Johnson, of the Welsh Fusilers, recently out from home who is sure to be a great acquisition at our big meetings. Captain Hughes, however, had quite a record day, scoring his wins out of well-ridden finishes and to him also is due the great success of the lotteries. Mr. Blenherhasiett was "at home" and the band of 33rd Punjabis entertained the proceedings. Jubbulpore at present like Lucknow has no pretensions to decent grand stand, but here the sporting community is at an advantage for the Kour Jowandass, the loca magnate and public benefactor, is about to build a stand worthy of his name and also provide good approaches to it. The following are the details.

THE ARAB HANDICAP.

Major Upperton's Catapult, 11st 4lbs...Capt. Hughes 1
Captain Southey's Boostan 9st 12lbs .....Owner 2
Captain Mackenzie's Richard 10st 4lbs ... Mr Durham 3

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD ERASLER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

Also ran:—Saracen 10st 7lbs, Banzai 9st 5lbs was also shown on card but failed to arrive on the course.

Betting :—5 to 2 on Catapult, 3 to 1 against Richard, 4 to 1 Boostan, 10 to 1 Saracen.

In the lottery Catapult was sold for Rs 200, Richard for Rs 95, Boostan for Rs 50.

The Race:—Catapult at once came to the front and attended by Boostan made all the running and finally won comfortably by three lengths ; seven lengths between second and third. Time 2min.

THE BERARS HANDICAP.

J P Scott's Duplex II 12st 7lbs.....Captain Barrett 1
Macan's Aileen 9st 4st (carried 9st 5lbs) Captain Hughes 2
Captain William's Chatterbox 9st 2lbs .....Barrett 3

Also ran:—Black Pearl 11st 4lbs, French Maid 8st 3lbs, (carried 8st 11lbs), Merry Duchess 8st 5lbs, Lady Viola 12st 7lbs.

Betting :—Evens Lady Viola, 6 to 4 against Duplex, 3 to 1 Aileen, 4 to 1 Black Pearl, 8 to 1 Chatterbox, 10 to 1 others.

In the lottery Scott's Stable sold for Rs 100 Chatterbox, Rs 70 Aileen, Rs 60 Black Pearl, Rs 45 Merry,

The Race:—Duchess and Chatterbox led from Duplex and Black Pearl till at the three furlongs, Merry Duchess and Black Pearl fell back and when well in the straight, Aileen made her effort. Duplex however now held the lead from Chatterbox and won by a neck from Aileen who over-hauled Chatterbox in last two strides by half a length. Time 1 min. 37 4-5 secs.

THE JUBBULPORE GRAND NATIONAL.

Johnstone's Hautbhoy 11st 6lbs, Captain.....Johnson 1
Abbay's Daroji 12st 7lbs .....Owner 2
Reynard's Ruapehu 12st 3lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran :—Florence 11st 7lbs, Toreador 11st 7lbs, (fell ;) the Unit 11st 10lbs

ARE YOU PREPARED?

The change in the seasons demands a change in your clothing. Have you all the clothes you want for the cold weather?

BEWARE

Of wearing anything but pure wool garments. Nothing is quite so good as Nature's own covering to protect you from chills and changes of temperature.

The "LALIMLI" fabrics are all guaranteed pure wool throughout. They include everything which can be made from pure wool.

Some of our principal manufactures :—

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SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
NEW PREMISES,
HORNBY ROAD.

GEM BEADS AS NECKLETS.

THERE is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the strings of Coloured Stones in bead and other forms which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts, cut and uncut, are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA wore a Necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

We have just added to our stock a fine collection of these now very fashionable and up-to-date ornaments, and a visit of inspection to our establishment is respectfully invited.

MARCKS CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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(UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.)

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COMPLETE SUIT IN FIVE HOURS.

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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Mandvi Hill, Bombay

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1906.

RUSSIA AND REVOLUTION.

The present is not the only reign of terror which the unfortunate land of Russia has witnessed, nor can it compare in sheer brutality with the regime of the fourth Ivan, commonly and rightly called "The Terrible." But there exists between the two cases a difference of kind no less than of degree. Although revolutions of the present type have occurred in Russia during the Past, the reign of Ivan did not partake of the character of a duel between autocracy and people, it was rather the unlimited triumph of the tyrannical autocracy in history, the unresisted indulgence of the most refined cruelty and frenzied lust of blood which has ever disgraced a European throne. Ivan IV reigned fifty-one years, the longest reign in Russian history. When it is remembered that even virtuous monarchs have, in Russia, been usually cut off in the flower of their days, it is most surprising to at a monster who combined the enormities of a Nero, a Commodus, a Caligula, a Louis XI and a Henry VIII should have remained unscathed for half a century. There are three well-defined periods in Ivan's reign, the time of his minority, that of his first marriage, and the remaining years of his life. Raised to the Tsardom in his fourth year (1533) he was insulted and neglected by the grandees who rioted in the abuse of rule without a check. He was carefully prevented from receiving any instruction whatever, and was treated rather as a menial than a king. The president of the Council of Boyars openly used the body of his royal master as a footstool until the worm turned and had his bully worried to death by dogs. The treatment Ivan was subjected to was hardly calculated to frame in him a habit of gentleness, and he became noted for a temperament more gloomy than that of the Roman Tiberius. Readily did he learn the lesson of cruelty himself and the favourite amusements of the growing child were to torture wild animals, to precipitate dogs and cats from the summit of the palace upon the passengers below and to ride over the aged and infirm in the streets. The second period was ushered in by the claim of Ivan to assume the reins of Government, and was marked by good administrative and useful reforms under the beneficial influence of the virtuous Tsarina, Anastasia. Ivan's outbursts of ferocity were as yet rare, though, as always, original. For instance, he showed his appreciation of a certain church built to celebrate the conquest of Kazan by putting out the eyes of the architect that he might never erect a rival structure.

Had Ivan's life come to an end before 1560 when the third and last period begins, his name might have descended to posterity coupled with all honour. Unfortunately he survived to scourge his people for nearly another quarter of a century. Anastasia having died in 1560, Ivan was freed from a salutary restraining influence and gave his vile passions full play. The fiend within started up from slumber and displayed a combination of the most savage cruelty and brutal lust, with the strange addition of mock devotion. The orgy of blood which followed cannot be excused on the grounds of lunacy, for the Tsar remained undeniably sane—eccentric it is true, but in full possession of his reasoning faculties. First he fell upon his nobility like an avenging demon. Identifying himself with the deity he announced that to die at his hands virtually amounted to sanctity and willingly to bow the neck to slaughter deserved the honours of canonisation. He invited recalcitrant noblemen to save their souls by handing over their bodies to the royal knife, a piece of dry humour almost unparalleled in the history of royal cranks. He was a consummate actor. Feigning fear of baronial conspiracies, he withdrew from Moscow to the seclusion of a forest and contrived to be brought back on a wave of popular frenzy which immensely strengthened his hands for crime. He then surrounded himself with a bodyguard of 6000 men, the famous Strelitz—the Janissaries of Russia—and behind this bulwark indulged in untold of cruelties by way of recreation. Nothing delighted him more than to have bears let slip at his signal in the streets, whenever a group of citizens collected, while he watched the flight of the horrified crowd, or the struggles of those who were clutched by the animals. "God save thee, my dear Boris," said he to a boyar who reverentially approached him; "thou deservest a proof of my favour." Thereupon he took up a knife and cut off one of his ears, while the unhappy wretch, not daring to show the least sign of pain, humbly thanked the Tsar, and wished him a happy reign." Prince Grosedef, the Court jester, uttering an unfortunate joke, Ivan emptied a basin of boiling soup over his head, and, upon his attemping to retreat from the table, he cut him down at once and left a lifeless corpse upon the ground. It is noteworthy that Peter the Great found that such recreations provided a good relish to a meal, but his cruelty was not so devilish or so constant as that of his forerunner. Like Domitian of old, Ivan decimated whole villages and towns upon the most frivolous pretexts to provide himself with amusement: 800 women were drowned at once in a river; sons were required to be parricides, and brothers fratricides. Moscow soon became permanently distasteful to his dark and gloomy mind. He retired to spend his last year in a congenial forest, and there fortified himself with the aid of religion, turning his palace into a Monastery, his Courtiers into monks, and himself assuming the name and duties of an abbot. Sovereigns in the West have at times retired to end their days in the seclusion of a monastery but only after formerly transferring the sovereignty to a successor. Sovereigns in the East, *e. g.*, Asoka, the great Indian Buddhist Emperor, have assumed the yellow robe of the Bhikku from genuine motives of sanctity and thereby have become invested with a spiritual authority which has ably seconded the temporal power in their godly works. But, to our knowledge, Ivan the Terrible is the sole, instance of a Western and Christian monarch of notoriously bad life assuming the monkish cowl simply as a cloak for his sins and without laying down one jot or tittle of his kingly power.

The crowning atrocity of the reign occurred in 1570 when Ivan desolated Novgorod on the ground that the citizens had offered their allegiance to the King of Poland. The accusation was a faked one supported by a forged letter, the object being to secure plunder and riches. Having wasted the surrounding country with fire and sword "the Terrible" arrived at Novgorod. The cathedral, churches and monasteries were sacked, the dwellings and shops were pillaged; the people, high and low, young and old, men and women, were indiscriminately destroyed. There perished in different ways an estimated total of 60,000 victims. "Having wearied himself with slaughter and turned the city into a bloody desert, Ivan assembled the few wretched and despairing survivors, graciously granted them mercy, and withdrew, recommending himself to their prayers, that he might have a long and happy reign!" A train of distinguished prisoners accompanied him to Moscow, where they were thrown alive into a boiling cauldron in the market-place, the terrified population being collected by force of arms to witness the horrid spectacle. Famine and plague now scourged the people as if visiting upon them the sins of their ruler. Rumours of foreign invasion terrified the despot and he entered into a treaty with Elizabeth Tudor, receiving from her the promise of an English asylum in case of need. Indeed he aspired to the hand of the Virgin Queen, although he had already married seven wives, but his advances were firmly repelled and Elizabeth goaded her suitor to madness by filling her replies with commercial matters. So sore was Ivan at his repulse that a certain German doctor who had fanned his hopes was disjointed on the rack, had his flesh cut from the bones by wire whips, and was finally roasted. The Royal butcher topped his enormities by the wanton murder of his own son in a fit of passion. Remorse hurried on the decline for which his excesses were responsible and the harassed country was at length freed from the load of its oppressor in 1584. Father and son-murderer and murdered—lie buried side by side in the Church of the Archangel Michael in the Kremlin, and the inscription on the tomb styles this paragon of monsters "The orthodox and Christ-loving Lord!"

PRIVATE BANKS. The simultaneous failure of the firms of Messrs. P. Macfadyen & Co. and of Arbuthnot & Co. has led to questions being put to us as to the safety of other concerns similarly situated and we are glad to have been able to give practical answers. At the same time, it ought not to be necessary for the clients of any banking firm to ask questions of a newspaper or of anyone else: the proprietors themselves should be able to soothe their clients' anxieties, and, if they will, we believe they can. Private bankers, in their own interests, should publish, we think, a periodical balance-sheet, and if their customers make a combined movement and urge the necessity for this being done in those cases in which the omission exists, we imagine that private bankers will not hesitate long before complying. In England, to a large extent, the big Joint Stock banks, by developing their system of branches, have swept away many private banks, and the smaller banks are gradually amalgamating with the larger. Mr. Henry Warren, the Historian of the Bank of England, not long ago published a handbook entitled "Banks and their Customers," which the financial press strongly recommended to the general public, drawing particular attention to a chapter on the choice of a Banker. In it the advice is given to a person who is looking for a safe bank to see that the firm or company which he selects possesses at least from £12 to £18 in coin, bank-notes, and cash with the Bank of England against each £100 it owes to the public: he will find the public liabilities on the left-hand side of the balance sheet and the cash in hand on the right, and a proportion sum will soon give him the answer. But a really strong, well-managed bank only advances to, and discounts bills of exchange for, its customers to such an extent as will enable it to hold from £45 to £50 in cash money at call and investments to every £100 of its public indebtedness. Cash, of course, is its vital asset; and after cash comes Consols and other Government securities in which, except at the very height of a panic, there is always a market. These are a bank's so-called liquid assets; and it may just be added that when a bank mixes its cash and money at call and notice together, and an accommodating auditor declares that such a medley 'exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs' the bank is probably so weak in actual cash as to deem it wise not to publish the figures. What to look for and what to avoid are both detailed; and finally, the writer observes that, "when choosing a banker, one should first ascertain that he has an abundant reserve of cash in hand, and secondly, that his so-called liquid assets, his cash, call-money, and securities, amount to from £45 to £50 against each £100 to which he is indebted to the public; and that as to those private bankers who do not issue a balance sheet, they are, in the first place, guilty of the sin of omission, and in these days, when faith is not the predominant note, there seems but little inducement to buy a pig in a poke when a large banker's balance-sheet may be had for the asking."

By the foregoing, we do not wish to suggest that a private Bank or Company that does not publish a balance-sheet is, by reason of such omission, in an unsound condition; for there have been cases in which so-called balance sheets have been published which are misleading and may suggest a state of things that does not exist, so that the line of caution would, by the judicious application of knowledge, be obtained from reliable sources and not by the glare and glamour of a flattering account. This is the other side of the picture. There is this, however, in the deduction, that when investment is influenced by motives which have a provident character, gilt-edged securities offer facilities that are uninfluenced by local or personal effects. Except on the plea of ignorance, if investors choose to become speculators to gain an extra half or one per cent. for their money, naturally they must take the consequences and buy their experience. For small investors the Post Office Savings Bank offers security at three and three-quarters per cent. up to a certain limit of deposit, beyond which three-and-a-half per cent. is procurable on Government paper. For the purposes of our argument, we do not propose to refer to other securities which, equally secure, offer slightly better yields. But we do wish to emphasize our contention that those who seek to gain more than the return which tangible security affords them, must take a co-equal risk for every point beyond that tangibility which they wish to gain. In other words, they cannot eat their cherry and keep it. It is not fair, we think, to expect that deposits of money at comparatively high rates of interest should not entail on the depositor a proportionate risk; and such being the case, the depositor in effect invites—if he does not impose upon his banker—the necessity for incurring a risk which is proportionately greater than the amount that the depositor has to receive: the banker has to earn it to pay his depositor, and if in the attempt the banker make a mistake, it is not altogether fair to hold him up to execration. He is, of course, expected to know his business and to avoid shoals and quicksands; but, after all, he is no less human than his depositor, and if he fail in the attempt he is entitled to, at least, the same sympathy as the depositor who has sought to benefit by him and has failed in the attempt with disaster. It is all very well to blame the banker who collapses, but common fairness demands that unless he fail as a result of proved cupidity or fraudulent *prepense*, he is entitled to an equal amount of sympathy with his clients. The moral however, remains,

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BACK TO THE LAND. The problem of the re-adjusting of town and country populations is as important in France as in England. To Englishmen it means much, for intricately locked up with the subject is the problem of the unemployed. That herein alone lies the solution of the yearly winter scourge of great cities has been demonstrated to be incorrect, in fact there are many who hold that there is no room, in the country, for the surplus urban population and that all the country needs is a re-arrangement of the rural populations. The subject has been treated recently, by Senator Jules Meline, the leader of the Moderate Republican Party in France, and he, having held the portfolio of agriculture in France, is entitled to speak of the requirements of that country. His scheme in dealing with the subject has been to trace the rise and growth of mordern industrialism with all the warring of great commercial and international interests which have led up to the glutted markets and congestion of the twentieth century. From this point we are asked to consider the claims of a concerted revival of agricultural interests as a remedial measure and as a method of insurance against distress. M. Meline sees in Mr. Chamberlain's proposals the confirmation of his own conviction as to the necessity of a landward movement and therefore the solution of the industrial deadlock to which he considers Great Britain to have been brought by the closing of the majority of her world markets by means of the Foreign Tariff walls which have made these same markets self-feeding, and by her own defencelessness as a dumping ground for all the nations of the world. M. Meline speaks of emigration as a dangerous remedy for distress and one which only benefits the communities which receive the emigrants. But here, of course he is referring to French emigration to foreign lands, for elsewhere he urges the need for State aid and organisation for French emigration to French Colonies. But emigration in all countries seems to have less attraction than in former years. The spirit which made our colonies for us seems dormant and thousands prefer marching under a banner in "unemployed" processions to making the decision to bear the wrench which leaving the old country generally means. Everywhere the colonies are calling for more labour to open up tracts at present unexploited, but the call is futile and the supply of new labour is so small that colonial agricultural extension is reduced to a snail's pace. M. Meline sees a temporary relief for the unemployed problem, but argues that it cannot be permanent because, in time, the colonies will adopt protection against England, failing to grasp the fact that the movement is for the Empire's protection against the world. Undoubtedly the solution of the unemployed problem lies in the call of the colonies, but at present it is too seldom heard,

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THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION. The Hon'ble Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction who is appointed to act as Director-General of Education in India, will be leaving this Presidency to take up his appointment in February next. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. Selby, of the Deccan College, Poona, and Mr. Bain will, it is understood, succeed Mr. Selby. The Hon'ble Mr. Giles will act as Director-General for about nine or ten months and then retire.

THE s. s. "Capri" from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 24th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental" with the homeward Mails of the 20th instant arrived at Aden 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Moldavia" with the outward Mails of the 19th instant left Suez at 11 a.m. on Thursday.

BY kind permission of Rear-Admiral W. H. Brownson and officers, the Band of the U. S. Flagship "West Virginia" will perform at the Yacht Club this evening.

During the week ending October 23, six chests of opium were removed from warehouses in Bombay and shipped to Cutch-Mandvi. Forty-four chests were imported from Indore.

THE expected disturbance in the Arabian Sea seems to be of an elusive character. A telegram sent from Simla to the Port Officer states that "observations do not yet show whether a storm has formed in the Arabian Sea or not."

AMONG the passengers arriving by the incoming mail is the Rev. the Hon. Arthur Gordon. Mr. Gordon is a minister of the Church of Scotland and belongs to a family that has many connections with India. Having resigned charge of his parish in Scotland some years ago, Mr. Gordon was able to accede to the request that he would undertake the ministry of St. Andrew's Scots Church, Simla, for a year, and is now on his way there. He will preach in St. Andrew's Church in Bombay on the evening of Sunday next.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 23rd Oct. was 704, giving a death-rate of 44·49 per annum per thousand as against 33·10 the corresponding period of last year, and 41·88 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 79 died from fevers; 31, plague; 1, measles; 4 cholera; 3, leprosy; 65, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 168, affections of the respiratory organs; 41, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 40, still-born; 108, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 14; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 7; Hindus of other castes, 321; Hindus low caste, 98; Musalman, 141; Parsee, 26; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 27; European, 4; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 364 as against 396 the corresponding period of last year, and 371 the average over the past five years.

THE owner of the Cafe Martin, formerly Delmonico's New York, about two years ago offered every waiter who got married a £20 bonus and £10 on the birth of every child. Up to the present he has paid over £1010 in connection with the scheme. This includes payment for twenty-two births.

John Eickhorst, a peasant of Oerdinghausen, in West Prussia, who has grown very wealthy, invited to the wedding of his daughter 1900 guests with good, healthy appetites. For each he provided 1½lbs. of beef, 1lb. of pork, ½lb. of veal, ½lb. of mutton, and half a fowl, goose, duck, or turkey, with an unlimited supply of vegetables, bread, wine, and beer.

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THE ROMANCE OF CRIME,

BY

SIR ROBERT ANDERSON, K. C. B.,

(Late Head of Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard).

Some there are who steal under pressure of want, and there are many whose crimes cannot be attributed to any special cause whatever; but the depredations of not a few are due neither to want nor to wantonness. It is a love of adventure that gives this particular turn to their activities. The unfortunates who are driven to steal by pressure of circumstances find no pleasure in their evil deeds, and they would like to forget them as soon as possible. But just as the sportsman enjoys the anticipation of his sport, and delights in talking over his successes and even his failures, so is it with the criminal of sporting tendencies. Indeed our national love of sport largely influences the character of English crime, which is generally free from the brutality which marks the crimes of other races.

SPORTING CHANCES.

My friend, Mr. Frank White, so long the esteemed pastor of the Talbot Tabernacle, Notting Hill, has told me of an experience he had in a recent visit to America. He was invited to conduct the Sunday service in one of the large prisons; for in the gaols of the United States religion is not "laid on" officially as in England, like the water and the gas. After the preaching he was asked to visit some of the convicts in their cells. One of the number was a man of good education and of exceptional ability. To find such a man in such circumstances was distressing and deplorable, and in talking to him Mr. White sought to "improve the occasion." When he had finished his homily, the prisoner asked him if fox hunting was still practised in England. "Yes," said my friend, distressed at what he took to be a broad hint to change the subject. "But don't they get a nasty fall now and then?" "Yes, but that does not stop the hunting." "Well, that's just like me," said the convict, "I've had a nasty fall and no mistake, but I hope for better luck another time." I need not point the moral. It was not with a dangerous trade but with a dangerous sport that he compared his own life as a professional criminal.

And what splendid sport it must be. With a convinced disciple of Hobbes, who ignores the Ten Commandments and suffers from no twinges of conscience, stalking a deer is poor work in comparison with stalking a millionaire. The brutal criminal who covets the rich man's hoard will murder his victim and break open his safe with a sledge hammer. But that is utterly unworthy of the sportsman. And the "Dick Turpin" of the present day cannot take to the highway, like his prototype. He must have recourse to modern methods. I need not draw upon my imagination here for "truth is stranger than fiction," and my memory will supply me with illustrations.

The hero of my first story rented a bedroom near the Railway Station from which the Dives he was stalking travelled daily to town. Well-dressed and well-groomed, he took his seat in the same compartment, at racting notice only by his apparent desire to remain unnoticed while he dealt with the papers he carried in a stylish handbag. One morning after a few such journeys, he gave vent to his annoyance at having forgotten his keys. A stranger sitting in the opposite corner politely offered him his bunch in the hope that he would find on it a key to open the bag. But none of them would fit the lock. At the suggestion of the stranger (who of course was an accomplice) Dives then produced his bunch of keys, and a few seconds sufficed to enable the thief to take a wax impression of the key of Dives' safe. A few weeks later the safe was rifled, and before the crime was discovered the thief was across the Channel with his booty.

THE TRANSMUTATION OF GOLD.

This trick has been often played, but the plot I am about to describe is absolutely unique. The genius who planned it claimed to have discovered the master secret of alchemy: he could double the weight of gold. One of our great city houses, on being approached in strict confidence, offered him facilities to test his scheme. But he "thought scorn" to treat a few hundred sovereigns; it would not be worth his while to deal with less than £20,000. Of course the merchants ran no risks, for they could take adequate precautions against pilfering or fraud. The fellow stipulated that no one but himself should ever enter the laboratory provided for the purpose of his experiment, but he ostentatiously submitted to a rigid search after each of his daily visits. One Monday morning he failed to put in an appearance and when after an interval the laboratory was opened, the tanks in which the 20,000 sovereigns had been deposited were found to be empty. How the gold had been spirited away was a mystery which perhaps would never have been solved had not the sporting instincts of the thief compelled him to boast of his success. A letter posted in territory that knew no extradition treaty brought a full disclosure of the plot. A "gentlemanly" sort of letter it was expressing regret at the credulity of his victims, and congratulating them that the loss of £20,000 was of small account to them. He would maintain absolute secrecy in the business, for if the story were known they would become a laughing stock in every capital of Europe. I may here say that they took the hint. The crime has remained a secret to the present hour. The only Police officers who had knowledge of it are dead and gone.

But how was the gold abstracted? The thief explained that the handsome walking cane which he invariably carried was the biggest "sovereign purse" ever manufactured, and every time he visited the laboratory he filled it with coins.

A HAUL OF DIAMONDS.

A still more elaborate plot was that by which one of the greatest criminals of our time achieved his greatest coup. I refer to Raymond who gained notoriety by the theft of Mr. Agnew's picture—Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire." His cupidity was excited by the accounts of the Kimberly diamond mines. He sailed for South Africa, visited the mines, accompanied a convoy of diamonds to the coast, and investigated the whole problem on the spot. Dick Turpin would have recruited a body of bushrangers and seized one of the convoys, but the methods of the sporting criminal of to-day are very different. The arrival of the diamonds at the port was always timed to catch the mail steamer for England and if a convoy were accidently delayed en route the treasure had to lie in the Post office until the next mail left. Raymond's plan of campaign was soon settled. He was a man who could make his way in any company, and he had not much difficulty in obtaining impressions of the Postmaster's keys. The Postmaster, indeed was one of the admiring friends whom he entertained at dinner the evening before he sailed for home.

Some months later he returned to South Africa disguised and passing under another name; and avoiding all the new friends of his former visit, he made his way up country to a place at which the diamond convoys had to cross a river ferry on their way to the port. Unslipping the chain of the ferry he let the boat drift down stream, and the next convoy missed the mail steamer. £90,000 worth of diamonds had to be deposited in the Post Office strong room, and when those diamonds reached England it was Raymond who brought them here. He afterwards boasted that he had sold them to their true owners in Hatton Garden. Certain it is that he lived in luxury and idleness on the proceeds of the crime, driving his stylish mail-phaeton about London, and sailing his steam yacht in the Mediterranean. And were it not that his sporting instincts were insatiable, and unceasingly incited him to fresh ventures, he might still be living in the enjoyment of his ill-gotten wealth.

IS THE PUNISHMENT SEVERE?

In comparison with sport like this, hunting wild game is sport for savages, salmon fishing for lunatics, and pheasant shooting for idiots! It is not easy to estimate the fascination of such a life as Raymond's. Fancy the long continued excitement of planning and executing such crimes. And then "the bag;" not a few birds or tiger skins, but wealth such as other men acquire only by a life of toil. Of course in the criminal profession, as in other professions, it is only the few who win the prizes and attain to opulence. But while the men whose achievements I have recorded were among the elite of the profession, the sporting element prevails in a far wider circle. So powerful is it indeed that even men whose days are spent in some legitimate occupation will sometimes devote their nights to the commission of burglaries.

That crimes against property are due either to poverty, or to such abnormal weakness as might entitle the criminal to pity, is not merely a *bêtise* of the professional humanitarians, and of sham philanthropists generally; it is assumed by many who take part in framing, and not a few who are engaged in administering, the criminal law. But the hungry and the weakling make very poor criminals. The crimes which tax the resources of highly trained Police Forces are the work of criminals of a wholly different type—the sporting fraternity of crime, I might call them—men of more than average strength of character, who deliberately choose a criminal career because of its advantages. Their sporting instincts lead them to find unfailing pleasure in the pursuit of it, and under our law as now administered the risks of it are not greater than any true sportsman is prepared to incur. Let those risks be increased beyond a certain point and the whole problem would assume a new aspect. If every fox hunter broke his neck, there would be no foxhunting; and if every professional criminal was once for all deprived of his liberty on conviction, professional crime would soon die out.

THE NEEDED REFORM

is the adoption of one of the great characteristics of the Divine code of the old theocracy—the most intelligent and the most merciful of criminal codes. That code was marked by pity and leniency for the erring and the weak, but stern severity for "high-handed" offenders, who broke the law with no excuse of sudden temptation or pressing need. The doom of the man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath day is recorded to illustrate the principle. Even the homicide had a "City of Refuge;" but here was a case of the typical anarchist who deliberately and in cold blood set the law at defiance.

This reminds me that in relation to homicides our law recognises the principle in question. Considered objectively the crimes we know as murder and manslaughter are identical. In all externals, indeed, they are absolutly undistinguishable. But the law draws a marked distinction between them and that, not merely in sentencing the offender, but in arraigning him. If the killing is held to have been done "of malice aforethought," the very same act which, apart from that element, would be charged as manslaughter, is deemed to be murder. The distinction depends only and altogether upon the moral condition of the person who commits the criminal act. An act done without any criminal intent, express or implied, is not a crime at all. But in the case of homicides it is the character of the intent, that is to say, of the criminal, that decides the character of the crime.

It is obvious that a similar distinction may be made in the case of offences against property. But here the distinction is ignored by English law, where as it was prominently observed in the law of the theocracy. And the recognition and enforcement of it would put an end to the trade of the professional criminal, and reduce by half the volume of our crimes against property.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, OCTOBER 23.

The Mahableshwar Motor Car Service is being very well conducted so far both from Poona direct and *viâ* Watar, and Messrs. Frenchman and Co. deserve credit for their enterprise and energy in this direction. It seems as if they could not at present, at any rate, be making much if any profit over the venture, for the passenger traffic at this season of the year is confined mainly to Government officials, but doubtless that is a detail of little importance to them, since the future is the important thing to be considered. With an efficient and accelerated Motor Service Mahableshwar is bound to become attractive to many who, up to the present, are only able to visit Matheran. What with its proximity to Bombay and the construction of the new railway, Matheran, however is getting overcrowded—and so are Khandalla and Lonowli. If, therefore, Mahableshwar can be made more accessible, it is bound to attract a much larger number of visitors than it has in the past.

Reports from passengers who have travelled by Messrs. Frenchman and Co. cars speak favourably of them. The record time for the journey from Poona direct to Mahableshwar by private car belongs to Major Lee who drove His Excellency the Governor up in his (Major Lee's) car in 4 hours on the 16th instant. Other private cars have taken 4½ hours. Messrs. Frenchman & Co.'s cars do the journey (75 miles) including stoppages in about 5 to 5½ hours. Breakdowns, of course, there have been, but with increased experience an average of 5 hours may probably be relied upon the journey from the Watar Railway Station, a distance of about 40 miles takes about 2 1/2 hours. It must be remembered that from the village of Wai, a distance of about 20 miles from Mahableshwar, the ascent to the plateau practically begins and this causes a slowdown. Or the flat, however, the cars travel at about 25 to 30 miles an hour and are driven very carefully.

Mahableshwar just now is delightful. There is a calmness and serenity about its atmosphere and surroundings which appeals to the jaded worker of the plains. No wonder that His Excellency the Governor and his honourable colleagues seek it as a cool and quiet retreat after the labour of the Poona season. It will take a very great deal of argument to convince the state seemingly that the administration suffers by Government going up to Mahableshwar for two or three weeks in October. As a matter of fact Honourable members have been known to explain that their best work is accomplished at Mahableshwar and that it would be a good thing if Government could remain there till June. How far this is true is not known; but certainly from a climatic point of view the Mahableshwar atmosphere in October and November contribute to hard and sustained work.

It must not be imagined, however, that it is all worth and no play at Mahableshwar just now. Except that dancing is not indulged in, dinners and other out door amusements, such as Golf and Tennis are as usual; but there is not that stiffness and ceremony about the functions that characterises those of the Poona season. Picnics at the various waterfalls are a popular afternoon pleasure and certainly—just now, when the ravines and woods are in their best apparel, their form is the most attractive feature of life on the hill.

Morning rides too are very enjoyable. The various well laid outroads and paths are so well shaded that one can remain out till a very late hour without feeling the heat. Motors are very rightly not permitted on the plateau which adds, of course, to the enjoyment of one's exercise.

The plateau, which is about 10,000 acres in extent, is very well wooded and one of the features of the woods is the noise of the cicada insect which one hears in riding along. The incessant buzzing of this insect is at times deafening. Pretty wild roses adorn scene woodsides and there are all sorts of trees shrubs and plants in blossom. The Mahableshwar raspberry and the Indian blackberry are found wild, and strawberries, of course, are cultivated.

The Myrabolam of Commerce appears to be common. And the fruit is now being collected by coolies as one can see while coming up or going down the hill.

An enterprising Parsee gentleman, Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash of Bombay, who possesses landed property on the hill, has succeeded in growing tea which he sells in Poona and he is now, it is reported, about to introduce Rubber, a product which, it is understood, will probably do very well at Mahableshwar.

WHEN Lord Carrington, the new K.G., was Governor of New South Wales, he visited a little town named Bourke, which was threatened by floods. By working incessantly, the people built up embankments, and at last succeeded in saving the town from being swept away. And none worked harder than Lord Carrington, who, in shirt and trousers, took his place with the rest in the ranks.

DR. DIGGLE, Bishop of Carlisle, who says that he never sought preferment of any kind, and that promotion is the only thing that ever gave him insomnia, adds that the three constant trials in the life of a bishop are: (1) The unceasing, wearing burden of correspodence; (2) the necessity of coming to decisions upon imperfect information; (3) having to speak and preach without the possibility of due preparation, and being constantly attended by reporters.

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THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

FUTURE OF THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Trades Disputes Bill.

FURTHER SOP TO LABOURITES.

THE ARRESTED SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The House of Commons is occupied with the Committee stage of the Plural Voting Bill, which is expected to continue for the rest of the week.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

It is understood that the Attorney General has drafted an amendment to the Trades Disputes Bill clearly placing Trades Union Funds beyond the reach of actions for injunction as well as indemnity thereby not leaving a loophole for another Taff Vale decision, and thus satisfying the Labourites.

SUFFRAGETTES AGAIN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Thirty Suffragettes invaded the Central Hall of the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, and tarted demonstrating. The police were, however, quickly on the scene and removed them one by one struggling and screaming.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

All the Suffragettes who were arrested yesterday have gone to prison for two months, rather than find sureties and five pounds for their good behaviour.

Disgraceful scenes took place in the Police Court to-day: women struggled and resisted the Police and clung to the dock, their removal being most difficult.

A NOTABLE SUPPORTER.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

The Suffragette demonstration have entirely eclipsed the doings of Parliament. There were wild scenes at the Police Court, when eleven demonstrators, including General French's sister, were sent to prison in default of finding surety for good behaviour.

They were removed from the Court with great difficulty kicking and shouting. Mr. Stead is championing their cause.

[THROUGH REUTR'S AGENCY.]

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Bill Preparing for next Session.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The Directors of the Channel Tunnel Company have resolved to immediately deposit plans of the Tunnel in England and France necessary for the preliminary promotion, and next session a private Bill authorising the scheme will be introduced.

SANDAL CULTIVATION IN MYSORE.

Preventive for the "Spike" Disease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 24.

The Mysore Government have just issued a Notification stating that a suitable reward will be given for discovering the cause of the spike disease in sandal trees and for suggesting effective remedies for its eradication. The remedies hitherto adopted of uprooting diseased trees and isolating healthy tracts have not been productive of beneficial results.

The Government reserve to themselves the full discretion of deciding whether a particular discovery or suggestion satisfies the conditions or is entitled to any or what reward.

The Conservator of Forests is directed to print all important papers on the subject of eradication of the spike disease and distribute copies to all agricultural and scientific journals in Europe, America and India with a view to drawing attention to competent investigation.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Great Mortality in Poona and Indore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

The plague statement for the week ending 20th October shows 6,216 deaths for the whole country an increase of 1,456 as compared with the last week, due largely to the inclusion of Central India, the returns of which were absent last week. The deaths in the different provinces were as follows: Bombay Presidency 2,692, Madras 11, Bengal 35, the United Provinces, 269, the Punjab 419, Burma 69, Central Provinces 462, Mysore 134, Central India 2,050, Rajputana 1, and Kashmir 6.

There was an increase in the number of deaths in the Punjab, considerable decrease in Bombay, and some decrease in the Central Provinces.

The worst places are Poona City with 648 deaths, Poona District 339; Satara 282, Kolhapur 296; Baroda State 295, Ludhiana District 110, Rawalpindi District 105, Nagpur District 164, Kamptee Town 185, Indore City and State for three weeks to 50th October recorded 1,708 deaths.

P. W. D. SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. L. A. Light, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade Central India, is transferred to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The services of Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, Examiner of Accounts, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Railway Board.

Mr. D. W. McQuillen is appointed to the Provincial Service as an Assistant Engineer and posted to the South Western Railway.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Browne R. E. is transferred from the Superior Accounts Branch to the Management Department of State Railways and confirmed in his appointment as Deputy Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

SUPPLY OF LABOUR IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

"The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have intimated to the Government of India in its department of Commerce and Industry that they agree with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Foley in his recent report on the supply of labour in Bengal as regards the situation of several Industries other Bengal other than coal in the matter of their labour supply.

A ROYAL VISITOR.

The Italian cruiser "Calabria" having on board the Prince of Udine, of the Royal Italian family, will call at Bombay from Colombo on the 28th instant.

The cruiser started from Italy about two years ago on a tour around the world.

Another Italian cruiser, the "Vesuvio," now at Karachi, will probably call at Bombay on this occasion.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

THE ANTIPATHETIC FEELING.

Supposed Official Sign.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

In connection with Anti-Americanism in Japan the American papers are commenting on the resignation of Osahi Kitagaki, the only Japanese midshipman, training at the Annopolis Academy. It is alleged he has done so at the request of the Japanese Legation.

A COMING ELECTION.

Curious Fight Probable.

RESIGNATION OF A POPULAR M. P.

["EMPIRE SPECIAL."]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

Sir Henry Kimber is retiring from the seat of Wandsworth and Mr. Brodrick is likely to be adopted as a candidate.

[Sir Henry Kimber's retirement from Wandsworth gives Mr. Brodrick what may be regarded as a safe seat in many respects and a doubtful one in others. Five times Sir Henry has been sent back to Westminister, twice unopposed, and those who have been daring enough to endeavour to wrest his stronghold from him have retired ignominiously defeated. But this has been the result of Sir Henry's personal popularity rather than of political feeling in Wandsworth. From the nature of the Division it is natural to expect a Liberal majority, but for many years it has been staunchly Conservative and it will be interesting to see how the many factors which will come into the next election will affect the balance of voters. First there is the fact that the popular member is retiring to give place to an ex-Cabinet Minister. Then comes the question of Mr. Brodrick's popularity with the body of electors and then comes the question of the Liberal Government's popularity after nine months of office and many considerable ups and downs. The last two rank together, but because of the first the result will hardly act as a criterion of political opinion. Sir Henry is a successful lawyer having been First Prizeman of the Incorporated Law Society and Second in Law at University College London. He is better known however as a financier. He is Chairman of the South Indian Railway Company and has founded several colonial undertakings while his hobby has been the very lucrative one of reconstructing wrecked enterprises and the reform of commercial enterprise. Sir Henry can be ill spared from Parliament, but his services have been so many and so great that he may possibly re-enter the political arena at a future date under another name.]

SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

Annual Dinner and Prize Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA OCTOBER 25.

At the annual dinner of B. Company of the Simla Volunteers was held last night in the Town Hall. General Martin, the Adjutant-General presided, and gave away the prizes; the Company having won the "Walker Challenge Shield" with a score of 61 out of a possible 70, and also the "Priestley Cup" outright, while Color-Sergeant Duffy won "The Northern Command Medal." General Martin addressed the Company urging them to further volunteering in every way.

TRIAL OF EUROPEANS FOR MURDER.

Further Hearing and Adjournment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 25.

The above case was resumed to-day when Doctor Srinivasa Rao, Chemical Examiner to the Mysore Government, was examined as a Court witness. He confirmed his written report of the analysis made by him of the viscera, etc., sent him by the police from Sivasamudram. In cross-examination by Counsel for the defence, (principally directed to show that the deceased was not in his proper senses when he made his dying statement owing to the effects of carbolic acid poisoning which made him profoundly insensible) witness said that he had no practical experience of cases of carbolic acid poisoning. He spoke from book knowledge. He did not, in every instance, agree with the views expressed by such authorities as Taylor and Gibbons on the subject of carbolic acid poisoning, nor could he say whether the quantity of the acid which he found in the present case was sufficient to cause death. He was not especially skilled in medicine. He was a Chemical expert and had done his work as such in the present case.

At this stage Counsel for the defence asked the Court to adjourn the case to enable the attendance of the Officiating Senior Surgeon to give medical evidence.

The case was accordingly adjourned till to-morrow

CHOLERA IN KARACHI.

The Application of Antiseptics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 25.

Fifteen cases of cholera have been reported from Hyderabad (Sind) between the 13th and 24th instant. Of these eight are local and the rest are imported cases from Sehwan and Kotri. The Collector, Mr. Beyts, and Mr. Bulchand Dayaram, Vice-President of the Municipality, visited Tando Thoro and Fuleli villages, where the bulk of the cases occurred, last Saturday evening and again yesterday morning. The wells in both the villages have been thoroughly disinfected with permanganese of potash and sulphate of copper. Some of the wells and ponds where there is danger of contamination or where water is not in a palatable condition have been ordered to be closed.

The sanitary staff is up and doing.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

Major Reed, of the 113th Infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 113th Infantry.

Lieutenants Jukes and Farebrother of the Unattached List are posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Colonel Rundall, of the Indian Army, Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad Division, is permitted to resign his appointment and reside out of India.

On vacating his Civil appointment Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh, C.I.E., is permitted to reside out of India.

Major-General Mason, Commanding the Aden Brigade is permitted to retire from the service from the 14th of November next.

Major E. G. Lugard, D.S.O, Indian Army, retires from the 10th of November next.

THE largest locomotive in the world has been completed at the Baldwin Locomitive Works at Philadelphia. The engine has four cylinders and two sets of drivers. It is capable of hauling over mountain grades twice as much as the best engine now in use. The strongest engine owned by the company for which this new locomotive has been built can pull 525 tons up a 2·2 per cent. grade, but the new engine will be capable of drawing 1100 tons on the same grade. It has a weight on the drivers of 316,000lb., while total weight of the engine and tender is 503,000lb.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI'S SUCCESSOR.

Changes in the Ministry.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Baron Achrenthal, Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, succeeds Count Goluchowski as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

M. de Pitreich, Austro-Hangarian War Minister, has resigned, and M. Schoenaich, Minister of National Defence, succeeds him.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALLERS.

Another Victory.

SCORES GETTING SMALLER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The South Africans have beaten Middlesex by 9 to *nil*.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The Admiral Fanshawe announced in yesterday's obituary was Admiral Sir Edward Fanshawe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Peshawar to Lundi Kotal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 25.

The *Pioneer* hears from Peshawar that an experimental installation of wireless telegraphy is to be put up between that station and Lundi Kotal and that it should be in working order by the time the Amir of Kabul arrives, when His Highness will be able to see how messages can be sent without the usual line of posts and wires. Should the Amir desire to introduce the system into Afghanistan, thus linking Kabul with India there will be no difficulty hereafter in meeting his wishes. The Amir is already familiar with electric inventions owing to the installation of light and power, telephones etc. in his territory and which have been put up at his capital. As the Amir has shown himself anxious to use scientific appliances which western civilisation offers to the world he may accept one which is the most marvellous of all.

THE LOI-SHILMAN LINE.

Good Progress of Construction Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 25.

Work on the Loi-Shilman line of the railway on the Peshawar border was kept progressing even during the hot weather and rains, though the climate conditions were very trying. A fair amount of labour has been forthcoming and progress satisfactory enough, considering the heavy cuttings and rock galleries which had to be undertaken.

Now that winter is approaching there will be an influx of tribesmen and others anxious to earn the high wages which are offered and the rate of construction should quicken up.

The question of alignment beyond the point on the Kabul River to which sanction for construction has been given, will come up for consideration later on. Meanwhile the construction of the line will be proceeded with steadily, as ample funds have been allotted.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Indian Congress President-Elect.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

The *Bengalee* says that there is absolute unanimity as to the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as President of the Congress, arrangements in connection with which will be forwarded to Mr. Dadabhai before he leaves for India.

RAILWAY STRIKES.

Amendment of the Railway Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

The Railway Conference did not discuss the questions arising from the recent strikes; but it is generally felt that the law is not quite clear in the matter and that the Railways Act should be amended on the lines of Section 30 of the Indian Post Office Act.

TELEGRAPH REORGANIZATION.

Appointment of a Mercantile Member.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, addressing the Government of India on the Committee appointed to report on the reorganisation of the Indian Telegraph Department, think that it would have been advantageous if a Mercantile Member, representing commercial interests, had been appointed, seeing how largely the mercantile community is interested in the efficient working of the Department.

CALCUTTA RIVER DACOITS.

Bound over for Good Behaviour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

Eighteen river dacoits who have been associated for some time now in committing dacoities on country-boats plying in the Hoogly and Bidyadhore Rivers, have been bound down by the Joint Magistrate of Alipore in sums of Rs. 200 and sureties of Rs. 100 each to be of good behaviour for three years, and in default of which the dacoits are to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA LAND VALUATION.

Investigation Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

The Anglo-Indian Defence Association have taken up the question of land valuation in Calcutta and have asked the Government of Bengal to have the matter investigated.

A BAKEWELL lodger, whose vote was objected to at the local revision court, because he had not occupied one room continuously, gave an explanation which kept his name on the register. When the wind was in a certain direction, he said, the chimney of one room smoked so badly that he could not stay in it, and when in the opposite direction the same thing happened with a second room. Hence he had to occupy the rooms alternately according to the direction of the wind.

THE BANK FAILURE.

CREDITORS TAKE ACTION.

Two Special Managers Appointed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Upon the application of Solicitors representing the creditors of the Macfadyen Bank for upwards of £124,000, the Bankruptcy Court has appointed two Special Managers of the business, including Mr. Wallace, the Head-Clerk already mentioned.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION FUND DEPOSIT SAVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 25.

A sum of Rs. 15,000 the balance of the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund which had been left in trust with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. At the suggestion of Sir V. C. Desikachariar, one of the Secretaries of the Fund, the money was converted into Government securities and handed over to the Committee of the Fund only last Saturday and disposed of as follows:—Rs. 10,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute and Rs. 5,000 to the Caste and Gosha Hospital at Triplicane.

Reports are coming in as to the consternation caused by Arbuthnot's failure in Travancore, Mysore, and many other mofussil towns where the disaster seems to have been as widespread and as pitiful in many cases as in Madras itself.

With reference to the remarks that have been made regarding the Manganese Ore business, for which Messrs. P. MacFadyen & Co. were the London Agents, we understand that the Mines are the property of the Central Provinces Syndicate and that the business will continue as heretofore through the Bombay Agent, Mr. R. A. Willis. The Vizianagram Mining Company, Limited, for which the defunct firm were also Agents, is likewise quite independent, Messrs. MacBadyen & Co. having been merely its Agents. In fact, generally, the Manganese Ore Industry may be considered to be unaffected by the unfortunate collapse that has taken place.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. H. M. GIBBS, First Grade Superintendent of Police, to act as Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and to do duty as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind during the absence on leave of Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., or pending further orders.

Mr. F. J. Lowman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 9th November, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Joseph Bocarro, Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments, is granted privilege leave for two months and a half from the 29th October, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. Willard to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, and to be in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments during Mr. Bocarro's absence, or pending further orders.

Lieutenant Byrne is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Hyderabad District, and will exercise the powers with which he is invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Hyderabad.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, during the absence on leave of Mr. Kharegbat, or pending further orders.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, on return to duty, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Satara, *vice* Mr. H. M. Gibbs, pending further orders.

Lieutenant R. F. S. Beyts, 32nd Rajputana Infantry, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad in addition to his Military duties, *vice* Captain H. C. Wooldridge.

Lieutenant Beyts is also appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Lieutenant Beyts, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Lieutenant Beyts, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. R. Jefferies to be Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police Poona, pending further orders.

Mr. J. B. Kinnersley to be Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, taking rank next below Mr. Maruti Pandurang, and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, pending further orders.

Mr. G. S. Hinge, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer South Thana, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 1st November or the date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I. C. S, acted as Collector of Kanara and was Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara District during the absence on leave of Mr. G. D. Paine.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Ahmedabad and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad District during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Doderet, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Belgaum and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Belgaum District during the absence on leave of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, on return to duty, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Surat.

Mr. A. D. Wilkins, on return to duty, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer in charge of Working Plans, Northern Circle.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. J. C. Ker, I. C. S., has been allowed for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Messrs. J. Hamilton and D. R. S. Bourke should be placed under the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, and posted to Nasik and Satara Divisions respectively.

Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, M. A. (Cantab), Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Captain George Alexander Phillip is transferred to the supernumerary list.

Major Reginald Woolcombe (supernumerary list) 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway, Volunteer Rifles, resigns his commission. Dated 30th September.

Lieutenant M. E. Rae, 81st Pioneers, has been appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 1st October.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, M. B., I. M. S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months and twenty-one days.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, M. D., I. M. S., on relief, to act as Civil Surgeon, Poona, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, M. B., I. M. S.

Captain A. Hooton, I. M. S., to hold charge of the office of Civil Surgeon, Poona, in addition to his own duties, from date of departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, I. M. S., pending arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, I. M. S.

Major Ashton Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I. M. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. G. H. Sharwell to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers with effect from the 28th September *vice* Mr. S. H. Stevenson, and Aden to be the local extent of duties.

Messrs. C. C. Inglish and H. B. Evington have, on the recommendation of the Committee, appointed by the Secretary of State for the selection of Civil Engineers for service in India, been appointed by the Secretary of State to this Presidency as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade. They are posted as follows:—Mr. C. C. Inglis to the Indus Left Bank Division. Mr. H. B. Evington to the Northern Division.

Mr. Basil Scott, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE VICEROY AT SRINAGAR.

RECEPTION BY THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR.

A Picturesque Ceremonial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SRINAGAR, OCTOBER 24.

The Viceroy received a formal visit from His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir, who arrived at 11 a. m., accompanied by a deputation of the Viceroy's Staff and General Sir Amar Singh and all the officials of the State. Later on, the same morning, the Viceroy paid an official return visit, a deputation from the Maharajah, headed by Sir Amar Singh, coming to the Residency to conduct His Excellency to the palace whither he went by river. Half-way to the palace he was met by the Maharajah and Sir Francis Younghusband and all the members of the State. The arrival at the palace was in magnificent style, the passages and court-yards being lined with infantry and dismounted troopers of the Imperial Service Troops. On a salute being fired by the artillery, the Viceroy was conducted to the Banquetting Hall by His Highness. The hall was filled with Chiefs in a variety of magnificent dresses and at the moment it was entered by the Viceroy, the scene was truly impressive—the decorations of *papier mache*, the beautifully toned light, the dresses of the people, mingled with the bright uniforms of the British officers giving great effect to the ceremony. The Viceroy was conducted to a throne at the end of the room, the Maharajah sitting on his left and the staffs and officials on either side.

This Durbar was the largest and the most impressive ever held in Kashmir. Here were collected Chiefs from Jummu, from all the outlying Feudatory States of His Highness, such as Ladak, Baltistan, Hunza, Nagar, Gilgit, Panyal, and Yassin. It was curious to see some of their representatives—of tribes who only a score of years ago were so turbulent that they lived by raiding in Central India—seated now together in peace and paying homage to the British power and her representative. Among others present there were the representatives of the ancient Kings of Llassa, Lamas in weird head-dresses, and Afridis from the Khyber, who, for some generations, have settled in Kashmir.

After the Viceroy had taken his seat, Sir Francis Younghusband proceeded to present to him those who had come to pay him honour, commencing with Sir Amar Singh and the Rajah of Poonch. Each of those present advanced bowing to the Viceroy and presented His Excellency with *nuzars*, which consisted of two gold mohers from Sir Amar Singh and the Rajah of Poonch and one from each of the others. These were in each case touched by the Viceroy and remitted. At the close of the interview *attar* and *pan* were offered by the Maharajah to the Viceroy, the Foreign Secretary and the Resident, and by Sir Amar Singh to the other British Officers. Immediately afterwards the Viceroy left, driving back to the Residency.

In the afternoon, the Viceroy, accompanied by His Highness, inspected the Imperial Service Troops, consisting of Cavalry, a Mountain Battery, and Infantry. After the Viceroy had walked down the line, they marched past, after which he saw the battery come into action. His Excellency expressed great pleasure at what he witnessed and congratulated Sir Amar Singh, the Commander-in-Chief, and Major Rose and Captain Stulpnagel, the Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops, on the results of their efficient work.

After the review, the Viceroy proceeded to the polo ground and there witnessed a most exciting game of polo played by the Gilgit Chiefs. The ground was very narrow and walled in. There were eight players on each side, who played without any rules whatever, hitting each other or using any device to hinder each other's opponent; and at the conclusion of the game the Gilgit tribesmen performed one of their native dances, which was most interesting and picturesque the hills covered with snow in the background, the wild-looking men of the far-away frontier in their bright clothes, the fantastic music and the uncouth dancing giving it all a weird appearance.

His Excellency then returned to the Residency.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS.

Cause of the Accidents in February.

THE Committee appointed to investigate into the cause of accidents to the boilers in the Imperial Cotton Mills, resumed their enquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Town Hall, Bombay.

Mr. Davidson, Senior Boiler Inspector, who was examined on the previous day, said that he had to report to Government every case of accident of whatever description. He had examined boiler No. 197 in the Imperial Mill. He did not keep a diary but a general book of what work he had done every day. His report on the matter was something like a diary. He did not go inside boiler No. 197 as it was under repairs at the time he visited the mill. He went into two other boilers No. 260 and No. 193. He was certain he went into No. 193, As far as his memory served him right, he went into No. 260, but he could not swear to that. The Collector had acted in the matter not on his report, but on the evidence that was before him. In his experience he had found some boilers dirty. He had in one case refused to grant a certificate until the boiler had been cleaned. He could not give the temperatures on the plates. The cause to which the damage might be assigned was that the boilers had been forced.

Other expert evidence was also taken on the same day. Mr. Hammick, Manager of the Great Eastern Mill, said that after reading evidence recorded during the previous inquiry held before the Assistant Collector he could not but come to the conclusion that Mr. Christopher was not to be blamed in any way for negligence of duty or professional misconduct. He did not think the certificate should be suspended in such cases of accidents unless a man was injured or killed. The bulging accidents were ordinary. Nobody could ever be sure of the cause of bulging. The ordinary cause was shortness of water. They could not fix the cause by inquiry unless one was present at the accident. He had not formed any opinion as to the cause of the accident. The evidence before the Commission was not sufficient to assign the cause of the accident. It was possible to assign causes but not with perfect certainty. The thinness of the plates and weakness of the furnace and incrustation were the known causes of the accident. But there were other causes which could not be ascertained.

Mr. A. Mitchell, Shipwright Surveyor, said there was nothing in the evidence to warrant the conclusion that Mr. Christopher was guilty of carelessness, negligence or unprofessional conduct in his opinion.

In reply to Mr. Howard, witness said that he would call the weakness of the plate an unknown cause and for which the Engineer was not responsible. It was a difficult thing to find out the cause of the collapse of a boiler. If there were drops of oil in the boiler that might cause an accident. It would be an assignable cause, but it was difficult to ascertain it. It was purely a speculation.

Mr. Norman Pirrie, managing agent of the Babcock and Wilcox, said that he did not see any justification for the suspension of Mr. Christopher's certificate. His theory was that there was some oil in the scale to which the accident might be attributed. In his opinion the Engineer was not responsible for it. It might be also due to vegetable matter or dirt in the water. In this case evidence was not clear to warrant a conclusive opinion as to the cause of the accident.

Mr. J. P. Hepworth, of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., said that by profession he was not a certified engineer but he was a managing agent of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co. He was an expert in boilers He had a very large experience in designing and repairing boilers.

Among others the evidence of the following experts was taken by the Committee yesterday. The first witness called in Mr. Broadley, Chief Engineer of the Imperial Cotton Mills, said in reply to the questions of the Chairman that the water used by the boilers of the Mills had been analysed. The analysis was taken in November 1903, but Mr. Leslie had taken a sample of the tank water to England to be analysed. Mr. Leslie interposed to say that he took the sample two or three years ago from a bad tank so that the quality of the water might be discovered. He does not know where the sample was now. It was in this connection urged that a water softner should be used.

A long discussion ensued concerning the different compositions for purifying the water.

Evidence was given by Mr. Muir, Engineer with a first class certificate, He saw nothing to warrant the contention that Mr. Christopher had been guilty of non-professional conduct such as to conduce to the accidents at the Imperial Mills.

Concluded on page 6,

IN DEFENCE OF THE SULTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read your contemporary's "Near East letter" touching on Turkish affairs and the death of an Armenian official, with a hint of foul play on the Sultan's part. The writer of this letter has also stated that all those who have been Secretaries or in the confidence of H. I. M. have all died mysteriously. I do not know who the writer is nor the object of his writing that letter, but I am sure he knows very little of the palace doings except the "gup" he picks up in the coffee shop. My object in writing this letter is not actuated by any self-interest. I may have been a Turkish subject, but I am not a Mahomedan. I am a Christian and a Roman Catholic in the bargain, but my object is to put the numerous readers of your esteemed paper, who by chance have read the article in your contemporary, on the wrong track. It is only fair to give credit where credit is due. To begin with H. I. M. the Sultan is not so cruel as is alleged. He has given proof of this on several occasions. In 1895 while I was in Constantinople, fourteen Armenians were caught plotting against the Sultan's life and were tried by the Babilay, the Port, and were convicted and sentenced to death, and on the papers being sent to the Sultan for confirmation, he sat with his Ministers till 2 o'clock in the morning discussing the case. He said he did not see the justice of executing 14 men for the death of one, while that man's life was not better than any life in ordinary but that man is still living. Therefore he could not execute 14 for one and as he could not excuse one or two out of 14, he felts the end of justice would be met by reprieving them and sending them to jail to repent and return. The world outside does not know this, but in 1895-96, when the Armenians rose and got hold of the Ottoman Bank, which held the English, French, German, and Russian money, then, and not till then, did he order the extermination of the Armenians. And the outside world called him a murderer.

But a man in his position who is surrounded by a host of secret enemies, has every right to guard and defend himself. Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, was shot by the Sultan by mistake. The facts are these: a Famad Pasha who had been an open enemy to the Sultan, had tried very hard to get admittance to his presence, while Osman Pasha whom the Sultan loved and revered as he would his father had access to H. I. M. whenever he wishes without notice except knocking on a gong. One day Famad Pasha sent his name in to see the Sultan. The reply came, he was busy and could not see him. While he (Famad Pasha) was in Haji Ali Beg's room waiting he saw Osman Pasha passing through the corridor and knew he was going to enter the Sultan's presence. He said to Haji Ali Beg there is a chance. "I will force myself in," and left the room. On this Haji Ali Beg telephoned to the Sultan, "Be careful, Famad Pasha is coming by force." The Sultan had barely put the telephone receiver down, when the wing of the door was opened. Thereupon, the Sultan without looking up snatched his revolver and fired. He had no sooner done this than he called out "God help me," recognising that it was Osman Pasha and not Famad Pasha. Meantime the A.-D.-C.'s hearing the report of firearms ran out of their room and saw Famad Pasha in the act of entering. Of course, they stopped him and drew him away without knowing what had happened inside. On returning to the royal apartment, they found the Sultan on his knees holding Osman's Pasha's head in his arms and weeping like a child. Meantime Osman Pasha endeavoured to console his master, "Why do you grieve for my life?" He asked. "It belonged to you and I was ready to offer it in your Majesty's cause." The Sultan would rather have cut off his own arm than have injured Osman Pasha who had been trusted for 20 years in tasting and sealing the Sultan's food. This is an honour when one in a thousand could not get. Osman Pasha died three weeks after receiving the wound at the age of over 80 years. Now those who do not know the real story will say the Sultan is so cruel, that he shot the best and most faithful man he had. With regard to the Secretaries, it has been alleged that they have disappeared one after the other and that the Sultan always gets rid of these functionaries mysteriously when he has done with them and has no more use of them. A more absurd idea never existed because the Sultan is an autocrat and not a constitutional monarch; he fears no one in his dominion. Why then should he resort to mysterious execution? If he does not require the Secretary any further, it is in his power to dismiss him or lock him up, why commit a crime! And as for the foreign Powers, he feels he is safe enough and it is not very likely they will upset his rule because he has dismissed, or imprisoned or even executed a Secretary openly. The feeling of security he has regarding the European Powers, was expressed to a Max Muller, at an entertainment in 1893. This was the remark he made: "My relation with the Powers will always be friendly, not that they love me, but because I am the safety light of Europe, like a light burning in a room where there are a dozen brigands watching the opportunity to rush at each other's throat but they are not to do so, as long as they can see each other; take and extinguish the light, then the struggle begins, thus is the case with me, I am the lighted house and as long as I illuminate the sea they will steer in safety,"—When a man has such ideas in his head what is there to fear from exiling either a man whom he considers guilty, or his dangerous foe?

The case of Nogab (not Agab as your contemporary's correspondent puts it) Armenian, is a true case, and no one can dispute its correctness. But it occurred 105 years ago when the Osmanli Dynasty were wild, fanatic and suspicious, the present Osmanli ruler is civilized as much as any monarch in Europe; one has only to see him, and speak to him to be convinced of his courtesy and kind-heartedness. I will give you an idea of his. The evening on which Mr. Max Muller got an audience with the Sultan, I had also the honour of being in his Majesty's presence and saw him open his own gold cigarette case with his own hand and offer one to Mr. Max Muller; after that gentleman had helped himself, his Majesty actually took up the gold match box, struck a match and held it to Mr. Max Muller to light his cigarette. This is an act which I am sure no other monarch would have done. One can easily see how absurd it is to suppose that he had anything to do with Mr. Nesban's death. That gentleman's death was simply the result of sincope. As for Soarid Pasha's death, he was poisoned no doubt, but how came H. I. M. the Sultan to be responsible for it? It is assumed that because Soarid Pasha was Chief Secretary to the Sultan, his death must be at the sultan's gate. Soarid Pasha was a man who had served His Majesty faithfully and loyally for years, and he had his Master's interests at heart and would give his life for his Master, but Soarid Pasha had an Armenian cook and many enemies, because of his being a favourite of the Sultan: anyone who can read between the lines, will have no difficulty in finding the murderer of that old man. I say old man because in 1893, he was at the age of 76 years, that is thirteen years ago. I am amused at the correspondent relating the death of Ghani Bey, the Albanian Chief. The correspondent says: "It is painful to remember that no man who has occupied a confidential position near the Sultan Abdul Hamid, has died except under circumstances which gave rise to a suspicions of foul play." And yet, he relates the story of Ghani Bey thus: "The Albanian Chief who had been employed on many secret missions was murdered in broad day light by a fellow A.-D.-C." Does it not show that the contrary is the truth? If the man was killed in broad day light where is the foul play and the Sultan's connection with it? It might have been a case of *cherchez la femme*. Mysterious murderers do not commit the deed in broad daylight. I have good reason to contradict these statements and I speak from knowledge of the palace. I may here mention, that my elder brother is in the same position with the Sultan as Nesban Esendi was, and perhaps more, because he is with H. M. daily for three or four hours. He translates all the foreign papers from their original language to Turkish, then reads them to H. M. Therefore when I was there, I spent all my time in the Mahan, that is in the palace proper in the very centre where H. M. dwells. I regret I have not the time to write about those mentioned by the correspondent, but it suffices to tell you that he is on the wrong tack and has done H. M. the Sultan wrong.—Yours, &c.,

BIRRIER STAMBOLLIE.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR INDIA.

Ostrich Farming Advocated.

In a report to the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labour, Washington, Mr. William H. Michael, the American Consul-General at Calcutta, states that the subject of ostrich farming is receiving considerable attention from those deeply interested in the development of India.

He says that there are millions of acres of land in India well suitted for ostrich farming, and the soil and climate of these vast tracts are as well adapted for this husbandry as those of Africa or Egypt. Ostrich farms could be started on the edge of the Indian desert, in Sind, and in Baluchistan, which are at present poor and unproductive because of barren soils and scant and irregular rains, whereas the tracts would suit the birds. It would be hard to exaggerate the benefits that would result from the introduction of the new industry. The farming could be undertaken by either European or native capitalists, who would have no difficulty in engaging the services of trained men at the same time that they purchased their ostrich chicks or eggs.

The demand for ostrich feathers of high class is greater than the supply, and the farmers of the cape and Egypt, who give intelligence to the raising of ostriches, make large profits just as the ostrich farmers of Southern California have done.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

LADY NEVILL'S REMINISCENSES.

Feminine Extravagance.

NEW STYLES.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

THERE are few

from Kensington, the Royal Borough, where a lady has set up in business as a tea merchant, in a prettily decorated suite of rooms not far from the Palace. Samples of tea are daintily set on little tables and every opportunity is given to the customer to sample the various blends. Miss Mackenzie, for that is the lady's name, is the only woman tea merchant in London and her great object is to supply her customers direct from the tea-plantations of Ceylon. We are a nation of tea-drinkers but sad to say the lady tea-merchant finds that the public is appallingly ignorant as to what is really genuine tea.

CORSETS SET WITH DIAMONDS.

As an instance of the length to which feminine extravagance can run in these days, it would be difficult to beat the 1,000 guinea corset now being shown in the West End atelier of a renowned Modiste. Fashioned of the richest silk brocade this corset de luxe is embroidered with the fleur de-lys and the top is trimmed with Brussels pont de gaze. The eyelet holes, 36 in number, are of solid gold, as are the busks. At the back, this amazing corset is laced with gold cord and the five gold clasps in front are set with diamonds. The skirt hook is quite a work of art with its brilliant rows of diamonds, and to cap all the suspender fitments are of gold. This particular corset is intended for the trousseau of the bride of an American millionaire, but what is more surprising is, I am responsible for—shall we say it?—have sold no fewer than eight of these gorgeous corsets within the last month or two.

DECLINE OF THE BEAUTY DOCTOR.

After an instance of wild extravgance like this it is curious to find West End modistes bewailing the general slackness of business and the shortage of money. Bad debts, it is gratifying to know, have ceased to be the chief burden of the fashionable dressmaker, one house which does an enormous business among leaders of the smart world is in the happy position of being able to say that not a single unpaid account on its books is of longer standing than twelve months. The new complaint is that the fashionable woman in the grip of the motor fever does not require so many pretty clothes. Spending her days in the car she simply has not to make constant changes in her toilette. And another circumstance that cannot be overlooked is the tightness of money. Only to-day I came across a significant sign of the times in Bond-street. A couple of seasons ago the premises above nearly every other shop were given over to the luxuriously furnished boudoirs of the beauty doctors who reaped a golden harvest from society women. But the business is a declining one and more than one leading beauty doctor has been reluctantly compelled to put up the shutters. One complexion specialist in particular who numbered princesses among her clientiele and whose lowest charge for treatment was forty guineas the course, has had to give up the business and every specialist in beauty is more or less hit. But the beauty doctor does not attribute this to the decline in the popular appreciation of the value of her art. He customers remain but where once a woman used to be massaged and manicured at her own house every other morning, now she has to economise and content herself with calling once or twice a month at the beauty doctor's sanctum.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.—NEW STYLE.

It is a little unusual to be able to chronicle a change in pocket handkerchiefs—that is to say any change beyond a new arrangement of lace—motifs, initials or insertion. It is a rare thing to find a change in the general outline but this season round handkerchiefs are being brought very prominently before feminine notice. These quaint little pieces of fine cambric and fragile lace are small enough to be tucked into the opening of the glove. As yet they have not appeared in the shops but one or two women enjoying a reputation for good dressing have already aired this little novelty. The little circles are absurdly small. For afternoon wear the little cambric centre may be as large as the top of a tea cup. Valenciennes is the chosen trimming, but for occasions of ceremony the circle of cambric is reduced to the size of a five shilling piece and all the rest of the handkerchief is of Brussels' lace.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

He said that there must be a cause assignable for bulges of the boilers though they might be difficult to discover, but he said that in the majority of cases, the causes were not assignable.

The greatest experts, in fact, could only advance theories. The best could only indulge in speculations or suggestions. He admitted that every bulge must be due to some defect, but he persisted that in the majority of cases they were unknown, and that in the majority of bulges one defect was very well-known. It arises as follows: He stated that in his mill Professor Gujjar analysed their water three times a year. He considered this absolutely necessary as the different vegetable matter in the tanks had a very detrimental effect on the boilers, but everything that appeared in the water was shown in the density. The curious thing about the water was that he had never found two tanks in Bombay alike. His own mill water was much harder than in some mills and he had no soft water. They also changed their composition during the different seasons; they used a composition composed of 5 per cent. of mica, but he eventually ceased to use that and he had now found a composition which was a really good article and they had now get rid of the scale which formerly troubled then in their boilers. They now clean their boilers with a brush. He had twenty-half boilers in his charge and as many level tanks and they analysed every tank and he would consider that every Superintending Engineer, who did not have his water analysed, would be neglecting his duty *i. e.*, if the condition of the water was brought to his notice by something serious happening in the mill from it.

Mr. Walk, a First Class Marine Engineer who had been a Boiler Inspector for 12 years, was next examined.

He believed that the accidents were due to a combination of causes:

The following statement from the Superintending Engineer was put in:

It is a well-known fact that the great majority of mill tanks in Bombay receive a large supply of water from springs and underground currents; some get all their supply and others part only.

If these springs are contaminated with vegetable matter contained in sub-soil water, great damage could be done to the internal parts of a boiler, and I venture to say that the supply referred to is changeable. Some time ago we read in one of our daily papers that a Municipal Officer of unquestionable ability stated that there existed in Bombay sewage pipes in various places that were not on record, carrying sewage and depositing it (no one knows where). If this sewage which contains large quantities of free acids, vegetable and greasy matter was liberated anywhere in the vicinity of mill tanks, the danger would be very great. It is such as these unknown elements that an Engineer has to contend with, and no one could hold him responsible for their unforeseen presence.

Another expert witness was Mr. Phillips, Superintending Engineer of the British India Steam Navigation Company. In replying to Mr. Leslie he said he could see no reason whatever why Mr. Christopher should have been held responsible for the accidents nor did he believe there was anything to justify the suspension of his certificate:

In the course of the afternoon Mr. Dawson made an extract from the memorandum of the Chief Engineer to Manchester steam users concerning the troubles from which boilers suffer. The statement was as follows:

One of the worst enemies in a boiler is grease. The general experience is that the smallest trace will sooner or later lead to trouble, particularly under the high pressure now so common, and every effort should be made by the use of separators or filters to remove all grease from the feed-water.

The next point was to show how scale seemed to produce bulges and collapses. Its action is not quite so simple as it seems to be. Although scale is about one hundred times worse than iron or steel, as a heat transmitter it does not seem to do any harm when it is 1/10 inch thick, provided that it adheres to the plate which may then be considered to be of metal 10 inches thick. With increasing thickness and increasing rigidity, scale separates from the plate and the intervening space will soon convert the steam found there into superheated steam and then the plate rapidly acquires the temperature of the fire and bulges.

Grease does not act in the same way as scale—in fact the process of bulging is quite different. Thus almost immediately after the appearance of a bulge in a furnace covered with scale, the whole furnace collapses, for its plates are red hot and its shape is not now circular and therefore it is very much weaker than it was when cold; but bulges due to grease are very slow in growing and can be watched.

The only explanation which suggested itself was that engine grease undergoes chemical change when in contact with hot boiler plates; that possibly this new substance like the precipitates of oxalate of lime and of certain other chemicals have the power of retarding ebullition, and that the total effect of such retardation is violent generation of steam on the heating surfaces and collapses of bubbles which have the effect of water blows.

After recording the above evidence the Committee terminated their sitting yesterday. The decision of the Committee will be given later on.

THE DEATH OF AKBAR.

An Enquiry into its Cause.

No. III.

In one respect, at least, Mr. Karkaria appears to have done justice to the memory of Jehangir. He acquits Jehangir of the crime of poisoning Akbar through the court physician Ali, of which Mr. Wheeler has strongly suspected that monarch. But I am not certain whether credit is really due to Mr. Karkaria for this defence. Had it not been for the fact that Mr. Wheeler's theory, if true, would be at once subversive of Mr. Karkaria's cherished supposition, that Akbar died by self-administered poison, there is no knowing whether the learned gentleman would not have himself leaned to the view of Wheeler. The half-hearted and unsympathetic manner in which—by first aimlessly speaking of the readiness and complacence of Jehangir in pardoning the blunder of Hakim Ali who did not give medicine to the royal patient for eight days—Mr. Karkaria arrives at the abstract conclusion, that Jehangir could not have been such a determined resolute villain as a parricide must without doubt be, shows this. Otherwise Mr. Karkaria could have easily adduced concrete and more convincing refutation of the charge if a refutation were needed at all. He could have quoted numerous passages from the Tuzak showing that Jehangir had that regard for the memory of his father which bordered on adoration. He could have made an extract from the burning words of Jehangir, laden with anathemas and maledictions, in which he expresses his horror and loathing of the unnatural conduct of an ancient Indian King Nasir-ud-din who was reputed to have removed his own father Ghias-ud-din by poison. He could have pointed out that Jehangir, to mark his sense of supreme horror and loathing of the dead parricide, subjected Nasir-ud-Din's moulder-ing remains to the same treatment which was meted out about three centuries later in a more advanced age by a British Military Officer to the buried body of the Mahdi in Africa.

I am afraid Mr. Karkaria's knowledge of the doings of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland lacks that comprehension which ought to characterize the distinguished individual who finds himself in a position to enlist on his behalf the services of Hindu historians who flourished about the time to which the incident under discussion relates. The learned writer would have been less arbitrary had he consulted the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for the month of October 1895. That journal contains an able and exhaustive article by Mr. Henry Beveridge, who therein brings to the notice of the Society a manuscript historical work in Persian called "Khalasat-ut-Tawarikh," written by a Hindu, Sujan Rai, in the year 1695-96, or within a hundred years of Akbar's death. Mr. Beveridge says that the well known book "Araish-i-Mahfil," by Sher Ali Afsos, is only an Urdu rendering of the first portion of the Khulasat-ut-Tawarik, prepared in 1804-05 at the instance of Mr. Harrington. The Araish-i-Mahfil was eventually translated into French by Abbe Bertrand and M. Garcin de Tassy. Mr. Beveridge then points out that it seemed to him that the Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh, which was an important historical work, had been unduly neglected and that the text ought to be printed by the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain or the Asiatic Society Bengal.

I have seen a very old copy of this history riddled by worms and faint with age. If the fact that the author of this book lived at the time of Aurangzeb and was of a different religious persuasion from the reigning sovereign, to malign whom affords the greatest satisfaction to a section of the Hindu Community of the modern age—if, I say, the fact that Sujan Rai was a Hindu and consequently unlikely to shut his eyes to the sins of a Musalman ruler, however tolerant and impartial, can inspire Mr. Karkaria with confidence. I shall translate that passage from the "Khulasat-ut Tawarikh" which bears upon it:—

"Sultan Murad's death had been a great blow to Akbar. But when he heard that his beloved son Danial had also left him for ever, his grief knew no bounds. It added fuel to the fire which was eating away his heart. His health began to suffer visibly, and alarming symptoms manifested themselves before long. At last, the illness prostrated him and he was confined to bed. His well-wishers and courtiers bestowed elemosynary gifts upon mendicants and religious persons and sent propitiatory offerings to the tombs of saints. Ali, the court physician, treated the suffering monarch. For eight days he allowed the disease to run its own course, in the belief that the patient's system might successfully combat with the ailment. When, however, the disease, far from abating, grew in intensity, he administered medicine. For ten days he tried all sorts of nostrums, but they were of no use. The malady culminated in diarrhœa, which defied all treatment and took the form of various complications, which alternately acquired ascendency over the system as the treatment varied."

It will be seen that Sujan Rais' version is the same as that of his Musalman brethren. The veracity of Musalman historians might be impugned by critics of the class of Mr. Karkaria, on the ground of their partiality for a Muslim ruler; but Sujan Rai's statement can hardly be challenged on the same score, especially when it is remembered that Sujan Rai wrote at a time when historical composition was not intended for the edification of the public, much less for that of the ruling sovereign. I could reproduce the testimony of scores of other writers which runs in a similar view, but I think I have already quoted enough to satisfy even the most exacting sceptic.

Before proceeding further, it is necessary to give some account of the man who, to all intents and purposes, consitutes one of the potent causes of Akbar's death, viz., the physician Ali. Badauni says of him:—"Ali was the son of the sister of Hakim ul-Mulk, of Gilan, and learned medicine and science under Shah Fathullah, of Shiraz. He was a rabid Shiah and a bad doctor who often killed his patients. Thus he killed Fathullah by prescribing *harisa*."

Jehangir also thinks that Ali was a quack and once he dropped the hint that the man had killed his father. In the Tuzak-i-Jahangiri, Ali's character is thus drawn:—"He excelled in Arabic and composed a commentary to the Qanun; but his subtlety was greater than his knowledge, his looks better than his walk of life, his behaviour better than his heart, for in reality he was a bad and unprincipled man."

Mr. Blochmann, in speaking of Akbar's death, incidentally refers to him in the following terms:—"In the 40th year Ali was a commander of 700 and had the title of Jalenus-uz-Zamani. His astringent mixtures enjoyed a great reputation at Court. He treated Akbar immediately before his death. It is said that the Emperor died of dysentry or acute diarrhœa which no remedies could stop. Ali had, at last, recourse to a most powerful astringent, and when the dysentery was stopped costive fever and strangury ensued. He therefore administered purgatives which brought back the diarrhœa of which Akbar died."

Shah Nawaz Khan Samsam-ul-Mulk, in his memorable work the Maasir-ul-Umara, says:—"Eventually Akbar contracted diarrhœa. Hakim Ali did his best to stop the motions but he tried in vain. The Emperor angrily said to him something about his being an insignificant varlet, whom he had raised to his present exalted position in the hope that his skill would stand him (the Emperor) some day in good stead. The Emperor then hurled at him two pillows in a towering rage. The Hakim took something out of his wallet and put it in a cup of water. The water was immediately congealed, at which the Hakim observed that he had powerful drugs like that but he could not do anything in the present case. In a paroxysm of impatience, the Emperor commanded Ali to administer to him the same drug. This was done, but constipation and strangury set in and the patient felt excruciating pains in his bowels. At length, Ali had recourse to purgatives which enhanced the disease until the Emperor passed away."

Such was the physician who treated Akbar in his last illness.

From all this abundant evidence the following conclusions may be drawn:—

(1). That the declining years of Akbar were embittered by a great sorrow for the death of most of those brilliant men whom his genius had gathered round him, which was yet further intensified by the death of his two youthful sons one after another.

(2). That these repeated afflictions, under which his health began visibly to give way, served as a predisposing cause to a violent fever, which confined him to bed.

(3). That Ali, the court physician, who undertook his treatment, did not administer to him any medicine for eight days, thinking that the natural method of allowing the malady to run its course and spend its force might restore the royal patient to health.

(4). That when, after eight days of medical inactivity, the physician had realized his blunder, his patient's fever was succeeded by diarrhœa, which his injudicious treatment for ten days developed into other complications which ended fatally.

Mr. Karkaria's diagnosis of the malady above described is that it was a case of poisoning. But I would suggest to him that he should appeal to the judgment of medical experts and find out for himself whether the above symptoms could have possibly been produced by poison. To quote from an eminent writer, "the difficulty of proving the fact of poisons having been used, even when suspicion has been aroused, existed only in times previous to the great advance which has been made in chemical knowledge and was in a certain way compensated by the inordinate tendency to suspicion that was developed at certain epochs, and which has frequently attributed to poison the deaths of kings and others of the great who, we have every reason to believe, died in a perfectly natural manner." Mr. Karkaria happens to live in an age when no poison which human ingenuity has discovered can defy the test of medical science; and if he would but consult even the most elementary book on the subject, he will find that no known vegetable or mineral poison—and with these alone we have to deal—acting mechanically or on the nerves—can produce fever for the first eight days and excite diarrhœa on the ninth which ends fatally on the nineteenth day.

We shall now look at the character of Akbar to seek for an explanation of the charge brought against him by Mr. Karkaria, viz., that "Akbar did not escape the limitations of the age and the environment in which he moved, and that, great as he was, he yet occasionally fell into the snares of his irresponsible position as an unconstitutional autocrat."

The veriest tyro in the art of human psychology knows that what in theological language is called a miracle, and what science designates as genius, creates a new environment for itself and rises above existing environments. But for such a supposition, the world would not have produced an Aristotle, a Julius Caesar, a Muhammad, an Umar, or an Akbar. Great men change their surroundings and stamp the impress of their towering personalities thereupon. The surroundings seldom change them. Akbar died at the age of 63, which is certainly not the limit at which a well-balanced mind like his can fall a prey to peevish senility. The unsparing and relentless pen of the critical author of the Montakhib-ul-Tarikh was, moreover, active until the year 1005 Hijri, or only nine years prior to Akbar's death. Mulla, Abdul Qadir, whose posthumous work was published many years after his death, only in the reign of Jehangir, could have had no earthly motive in suppressing any unconstitutional act of Akbar that came to his knowledge during his lifetime. But in the Montakhib-ul-Tarikh we do not come across anything which is in keeping with the accusations of Mr. Karkaria. If follows, therefore, if Mr. Karkaria's allegations have any basis at all, that Akbar's period of unconstitutional or criminal activity—a phrase which I here use to please Mr. Karkaria—was compressed within the very short duration of eight or nine years. That it is possible for a man of Akbar's nature—who was gifted with the Christian spirit of forgiving his worst enemies when he was in the heyday of his glory and when his passions were strong; whose moral instincts had become fixed by a lifelong course of unswerving benevolence; whose intellectual tone had grown rich by his regular habits, including a sparing and abstemious diet and abstinence from sexual frivolities—that it is possible, I say, for such a man to be suddenly transformed without rhyme or reason from a benefactor of mankind into a spiteful tyrant, from a consummate sage into an arrant fool, is more than I can understand. Age in the case of heroes mellows the asperities of their character: it does not transform their virtues into vices.

Mr. Karkaria has committed a legal blunder. In pronouncing his verdict, he has not given the accused the benefit of the doubt. He makes a broad statement to the effect that Akbar "seems in the habit latterly of removing quietly obnoxious nobles at his court by giving them poisoned pills to be taken in his presence whilst he took harmless pills himself." In support of this charge, the only piece of evidence which he has been able to produce, and the nature of which is decidedly dubious, is that Akbar once attempted to poison one of his courtiers. But an attempt at committing an offence is quite different from an actual commission of that offence. Mr. Karkaria's argument would have been more convincing had he mentioned the names of some of the noblemen whom Akbar actually removed by poison; but he has mentioned no such names. We know the names of all the principal noblemen of Akbar's time, but no historical work contains any information showing that any of these noblemen, having incurred the displeasure of their master, were removed by poison or at least came to a sudden mysterious end, which would afford ground for the supposition that they were so removed.

(*To be continued*).

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 25.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ramchandra Narayan Kini, Acting Mamlatdar taluka Khanapur in the dist of Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magte of the Second Class in that dist.

Mr H M Gibbs, First Grade Supdt of Police, to act as Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police and to do duty as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind during the absence on leave of Sir Edmund C Cox, Bart, or pending further orders.

Mr V N Sathaye, Dist Deputy Collr and Magte of the First Class in the dist of Dharwar to hear appeals from convictions by Magtes of the Second and Third Classes.

Mr Joseph Bocarro, Assistant Secretary to Govt, Judicial and Legislative Depts, is granted privilege leave for two months and a half from the 25th October or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A Willard to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, and to be in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Depts during Mr Bocarro's absence, or pending further orders.

Lieut E G J Byrne, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, to be Cantonment Magte at Hyderabad in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain W Scott.

Lieut Byrne is also appointed, to be a Magte of the First Class in the Hyderabad Dist limits.

Mr M P Khareghat, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st December or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri during the absence on leave of Mr Khareghat, or pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G S Wilson, on return to duty to act as District Supdt of Police, Satara, vice Mr H M Gibbs, pending further orders.

Lieutenant R F S Boyts, 122nd Rajputana Inf to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain H C Wood bridge.

Lieutenant Bets is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Lieutenant Beyts, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Rao Bahadur Jashanmal Kimatrai to be Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi, pending further orders.

Mr C R Jefferies to be Second Grade Duputy Superintendent of Police and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona pending further orders.

Mr Maruti Pandurang, appointed to be Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police by Government Notification No 5492, dated 12th October 1905, to take rank next below Mr C R Jefferies.

Mr J B Kennersley to be Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police taking rank next below Mr Maruti Pandurang, and to do duty as Deputy Superintenent of Police, Aden pending further orders.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Malun and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	0	0	85
Total plague deaths to date	5	5	108
Same date last year	0	0	0

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Death.
0	0

AN Indian paper published the following remarkable announcement: "Our Chicago correspondent informs us that the criminal case brought against the District Munsiff of the place under various sections of the I. P. Code has terminated in the acquittal of the accused." It is well known that America has given an hospitable welcome to Sundry Swamis who have visited the country, and is apparently somewhat enamoured of the Vedanta philosophy, but it comes as a surprise that Chicago has carried its admiration of things Indian to the length of appointing District Munsiff.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

HAWKING IN ABERDEEN.

THE story of the Jew who is still hoping to save his fare to get away from Aberdeen is recalled by an amusing letter sent to the *Manchester Guardian*:—"Ere, y'ar" he shouted; "the sovrin' medal of the King and Queen price one penny." We were jammed in an Aberdeen doorway waiting for the King and Queen to drive along Union-street, and the hawker was calling his wares and emptying roll after roll, of golden medals on his roughly made wooden tray. I picked one up; it was the colour of a new sovereign, but light as a feather. It had a portrait of the King and Queen on the obverse and the inscription "To commemorate the Royal visit." It would have served to "commemorate" a Royal visit anywhere. Elsewhere on the medal I found in tiniest letters "Made in Germany." I suggested that a medal made in England would have been more appropriate to the occasion. "Oh, yuss," he said, speaking broadest Cockney, "but them wots made in England cost us three bob a gross more. Eight bob a gross, guv'nor, the English medals, and these is only five. Eight bob a gross don't py railway fares." "You're not a Scot?" "Me a Scot? Eh, wot! Not arf. First time I've come North; never again. Trade? Why blime, awful. At this rate shall hev to go back to Gitesbed to sell out or I'll be broke. No more Scotch for me; wust Royal visit on record, s'elp me. Now, Newcastle was a bit o' orl right, and Sheffield and Manchester a regular beano—sold dozens at tuppence a time. But Aberdeen——" He saw a hand upheld and a penny, and jumped at it like a hungry fish at a fly.

THE "GANG HOME."

Later I met him again (continues our correspondent) "Say, guv'nor," he croaked, me and my pals aint hevin' no Bank 'olidy 'ere. It's all alike—medals, pocket-hankchifs, postcards; nobody aint buyin' no souvneers at all. Pocket-hankchifs is wuss nor anythink. They'll be all dead loss. English they are, guv'nor, but that makes no difference. They cost four bob a gross, and we es to py kerrige, and there'll be 'caps for fire-lightin', Medals will come in for another day; so will postcards. Postcards is better'n medals to-day; six a penny, guv'nor, plenty for money. Wish I'd got postcards, though they do rush us six bob a gross o' half-dozens, But es said, no more Scotland for me. Never saw the like of it. All these people abaht and 'fraid to spend a brown. Tell yer wot, guv'nor, these Scotchmen didn't deserve Ryle visit. Just fancy, here's 'Is Majesty brought all his 'osses and kerriges and made it a real istorical occasion, and nobody's buyin' souvneers." He dived into the crowd with an offer of "three sovrin' medals for tuppence." I heard a voice tell him to "gang back the Englan'," and wondered to what extent his Cockney twang interfered with his success in the streets of Aberdeen.

INAUDIBLE SPEECHES.

Mr. Hall Caine once solved the problem of delivering a long speech to an unwieldy and rather turbulent luncheon party in a characteristically bold and ingenious fashion. The luncheon was given some years ago in one of the large dancing halls at Douglas and because the guests could not hear the earlier speakers they chatted amongst themselves and made the prospect before the famous novelist (who had come with a sheaf of brilliant impromptus) anything but encouraging. But he was equal to the occasion. When he was called upon to speak he mounted the table, and this unusual proceeding commanded instant attention. This was Mr. Hall Caine's opportunity, "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "those of you who would like to hear me well had better leave your seats and come nearer."

A SALEROOM ERROR.

X. is a well-known professional man, and when he entered a house in the suburbs where a sale was being held the auctioneer kept a hopeful eye on him. X. has a trick, well known to his friends, of passing the right hand frequently along the side of his head as if to make sure that his hair is straight and his right ear in its place. But the auctioneer did not know this, and presently, running his eye over the company with the inevitable "Shall I say?" he caught the gesture and took it as the signal for a bid. Several times the same thing happened, and the auctioneer's clerk quietly booked a number of lots to Dr. X. The particular lot the doctor wanted to buy was withdrawn, and he went away on his daily round. But when he got home he found, instead of domestic quiet, a state of great unrest and anxiety on his account. The things that had been knocked down to him at the sale had been sent along by the auctioneer, and they were such a character that X's wife had given the porter half a crown to take them elsewhere—fourteen watering cans, 500 curtain rings, a 20ft ladder, and a bundle of mouldy books. Communication with the auctioneer brought along the explanation X's friends are now trying to break him of his habit. When they see the hand go to the head they say "Gone!" The cure promises to be rapid.

A STORY WITH A MORAL

There is another saleroom story going the rounds just now, which is told also at the expense of a professional man. He wanted to buy a brougham that was to be offered at an auction sale in North Manchester and, unable at the last moment to go to the sale himself, he sent his wife with instruction to buy the brougham at any price up to a certain substantial figure. Later in the day a messenger reached the professional man's chambers. His wife wanted a blank cheque. He sent it and counted the brougham his, but at night he learned that his wife had allowed the brougham to go and had bought—as he discribed it—"a suite of furniture that their house had no accommodation for, serveral pictures so full of night that you could not tell which was top and which was bottom, and some dozens of port that proved on opening to be impossible stuff." And it was for these that the blank cheque was wanted. To complete the man's vexation he found the next day that the brougham had been sold for half the price that he had fixed as his limit. There is a sufficiently obvious moral to this story.

RESTORING HOLYROOD.

Scottish feeling is by no means unanimous in favour of the restoration of Holyrood Chapel. A day or two ago I was standing once more in the old bare place, which was tenanted even more than usual that morning by alert American girls with rimless eyeglasses and guidebooks. There was also there says a correspondent of Home contemporary an Edinburgh man, who sat on a bench apart from the sightseers, and near the vault of the kings. He looked around him with the air of one who was at home. I consulted him as to the prospects of restoration, enlarging on the munificence of the Earl of Leven's bequest of £40,000 for the purpose. "Ah," he said eagerly, in a dialect I shall not attempt to imitate, "but the conditions! Will the King agree to them? I doubt it. The same offer was made to the late Queen, but she wouldn't permit it. It's a bigger business than anyone thinks. Look at these pillars [pointing to the noble piers still remaining in the south aisle]; they look all right, but they are half sham. Where they have been knocked about they've been patched up with plaster, and they're not all solid stone by any means. It would take much more money. Oh yes, it would be easy enough to get it from Scots all over the world, but is it worth it? They might put up a pretty modern place, but there's one Edinburgh man, at any rate, who'd rather have these old weather-beaten stones. Leave them as they are; nothing else could ever be the same."

MODERN SLANG.

The following slang phrases, "at present current among educated persons," which have arisen during the last few years are recorded by a correspondent of "Notes and Queries":—

"The Kaiser said that great Britain had an army *—of sorts*."

"Several members of the late Conservative Ministry seem to have acted entirely *on their own*."

The reader of the "*Daily Graphic*" are *fed up* with illustrations of cricket."

"Motors have *come to stay*."

The writer adds:—"The interjection at the end of a sentence of the word 'what'—not so much an interrogation as an exclamation with no definite meaning—seems to be spreading. This is usually a male affectation. On the other hand, the feminine use of 'weird' for anything unsual, and of 'fascinating' for anything pleasant appears to be waning."

A QUEER SCHOOL.

There was once a school
Where the mistress, Miss Rule,
Taught a number of misses that vexed her,
Miss Chief was the lass
At the head of the class,
And young Miss Demeanor was next her,

Poor little Miss Hap
Spilled the ink, in her lap,
And Miss Fortune fell under the table,
Miss Conduct they all
Did Miss Creant call,
But Miss State declared this a fable.

Miss Lay lost her book,
And Miss Lead undertook
To show her the place where to find it,
But upon the wrong nail
Had Miss Place hung her veil,
And Miss Deed hid the book safe behind it.

They went on very well,
As I have heard tell,
Till Miss Take brought in Miss Understanding;
Miss Conjecture then guessed
Evil things of the rest,
And Miss Counsel advised their disbanding.

—"Chicago News."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WHAT TO BUY.

ALMOST hourly the price of fur is advancing, and women who have not yet purchased their winter wraps are counselled against further delay. Buying fur, like buying lace, is something of a responsibility. The cost of a sable stole, a set of mink, or a caracul coat rather appals the careful housewife, but fur, it should always be remembered, is in the nature of an investment, and provided such fragile pelts as chinchilla are avoided, a good fur, such as sable, stone marten, or mink, will clean and remodel season after season. It is only cheap fur that is really extravagant. When it comes to the actual choice of a fur the woman who has to be content with one set of furs will be well advised not to choose either white fox or the more costly ermine, lovely though they are, when the wearer is fortunate enough to possess a set of brown or black fur to relieve the white.

FAMINE IN SABLE.

Sable is as always, the fur of furs, but the present price of sable bars it for general wear. Mink, too, is very scarce this winter, but the stone marten sables are very attractive, and, moreover, they are particularly charming when worn with the mauve and vieux rose shades, which are the prevailing colours of the moment. A very handsome wrap is a long, full stole of stone marten sable, with a wide shoulder effect, and this can be bought for 17½ guineas. A smaller stole would be proportionately cheaper, about £7 or £8. Both squirrel and moleskin are going to be highly favoured, both are comparatively inexpensive, and, what is a great advantage, they can be worn with almost any colour. Squirrel like Jap marten is being very cleverly treated by the dyers, and the peculiar markings of the sable really well imitated. The new Russian sable dye is indeed one of the sensations of the furrier's world. Dyed squirrel lock and Siberian squirrel both make up extremely well for coists.

NEW FUR COATS.

For this form of wrap, however, it is difficult to improve upon the natty little garments of Persian paw, broad tail, caracul and Nutria. A very smart little coat, made by a leading West End furrier, was of cream caracul with collar and trimmings of mink. There are no very drastic changes in the cut of the new coats. The short bolero, either with a basque or on Eton lines, leads, the collar and cuffs being of a contrasting shade. The only really noticiable change is that almost invariably the new coats have the side curves so formed that they lengthen the figure in front, and so have the effect of reducing the waist measurement. A stitched waistband of leather silk or velvet is another successful touch, and the buttons are very ornamental. Stoles are long and muffs large and flat, being frequently trimmed with the head on one side and the tails on the other. Ermine, one of the most becoming of furs to a young wearer, or, indeed, to any woman, who has preserved her complexion, is being made up in combination with lace, and the effect is, of course, charming. Ermine and squirrel is a rather novel combination. A granny muff of long stole has the centre of ermine bordered with squirrel. Ermine and black fur make a lovely wrap of the "Marie Antoinette" fichu order, the long stole ends being of fox mounted with ermine. Now that so many people motor, furriers are giving much attention to the motoring coat. The charming wrap of Nutria beaver made for the Queen of Spain, which has already been described in *The Tribune*, illustrated many of the newest ideas. A homespun tweed coat, lined with ermine, and having a collar of silver fox, is a very delectable garment. Rough-haired tweed with a grey opossum collar, is cheaper, and Irish green leather, is perhaps the most desirable of all.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS FROM NATAL.

The Umfuli's Passengers.

THE steamer Umfuli, consigned Messrs. Parry and Co., Agents for Natal Government Emigration, arrived in Madras Harbour last week from Colombo, bringing returning Indian emigrants from Natal. Ourer presentative says the "*Madras Mail*," made enquiries on board regarding the sensational Colombo telegram as to the way in which the coolies were said to have been packed on the vessel. He was informed that the returning emigrants consists of 642 souls, including infants in arms. It is quite true, that 14 deaths occurred before the vessel reached Colombo, but it was pointed out that this was a very small percentage considering that at least 200 of the returning emigrants were in a bad state of health, "mere wrecks of humanity," according to Mr. MacMahon. The vessel was compelled to take on board all returning emigrants passed by the Emigration Authorities at Natal, whatever their state of health might be, so long as they were suffering from no infectious diseases and they insisted upon going home. Out of a population of 135 children only 10 cases of measles occurred, and all those within 9 days of leaving Durban, so that they must have brought the infection on board with them. Out of 17 cases of beri-beri six died all however with manifold complications. All cases of pneumonia occurred within 10 days of leaving Durban, and no case of pneumonia occurred after the 6th October. There was one death between Colombo and Madras from phemomnia. So far as our representative was able to gather, the accommodation for the deck passengers was comfortable enough, and they lived under strictly hygienic conditions. The passengers between decks were required to go on deck every morning to get fresh air, and the whole of the space between decks was sprayed with disinfectants. Separate sleeping accommodation was provided for the married people and unmarried women. Several of the returning emigrants who were questioned said that they had nothing to complain of. The sick were kept separate from the rest, and the infectious cases were segregated. There were six lepers on board, who were kept apart from the rest of the passangers. The isolation of cases of measles and pneumonia on board by accommodating the patients in the boats swung inside on the davits is held to be the best arrangement that could be adopted, and is the usual practice on the big liners in such cases.

Mr. Milo MacMahon, who was a second-class passenger by the Umfuli, and who raised some complaints on arrival at Colombo, is a Ceylon planter who went to Natal from Ceylon at the time of the Boer War with the second Contingent some three months before the declaration of peace in 1902. Having decided to remain in the country after the cessation of hostilities, he was fortunate enough to obtain a billet under the Orange River Colony Government. Unfortunately for him, the Department under which he was employed was discontinued after some three or four months, and he went to Pretoria. He continued there until the outbreak of the Julus against the Natal Colonists in February last when he joined Royston's Horse. Royston's Horse have only been disbanded a couple of months or so. Mr. MacMahon has taken some three weeks to travel from Natal to Colombo: hence it is not easy to see where he obtained his information at first hand—the sugar plantations being all in the south of Natal where military operations would not take him.

In the course of conversation Dr. Robertson, M.D., of the Natal Emigration Board, the ship's doctor referred to the statement by Mr. MacMahon, that the conditions under which the coolies worked on some of the sugar estates in Natla were worse than slavery. So far as he knew, he said the statement was not true. However, the crux of the whole question, he said, was the diet of the Indian coolies on the Natal estates. They succumbed to the work, or their constitutions were shattered, not because the work was too hard for ordinarily strong men to perform but because the coolies insisted upon eating rice, and rice contained neither nitrogen nor carbon in sufficient quantities to support the human frame when subjected to hard work. The Natal planters did their utmost to induce the Indian cooly to give up rice diet and take to mealies, or Indian corn, like the Kriffir, but he persistently refused to do it. The consequence was that the Indian labourer found an ordinary day's work too hard for him, his constitution broke down, and he contracted all sorts of diseases, especially consumption and beri-beri, which were very prevalent on the Natal sugar estates. Dr. Robertson insisted that a purely rice diet was at the bottom of the cause of beri-beri. In the Japanese Navy, where the men lived chiefly on rice, beri-beri was very prevalent, and the Japanese Authorities set themselves stead

NEW KINDS OF WHEAT.

Results of Experiments at Cambridge University.

The new academic year was opened as Cambridge the other morning, when Mr. E. S. Beck, the retiring Vice-Chancellor, delivered his valedictory speech at a congregation held in the Senate House at half past nine. Amongst those present were the Masters of Caius, Emmanuel, Christ's and Selwyn, the Registrary, Dr. Sandys, Dr. Anningson Dr. Beul, Dr. Keynes, and a large number of the tutorial staff.

The retiring Vice Chancellor said a review of the year showed that there were some gains to count and some losses to record. The star of Professor Sir Richard Jebb had set beneath their horizon. Their great scholar, their great representave in Parliament he had almost said their standard of taste—had been taken from them. But that bright intellect, that enchanting personality, those exquisite and liquid writings would never wholly perish from the memory of mankind,

Mr. Beck also referred to the deaths of Dr. Perowne, Mr. Herman, Professor Bendall, Professor Marshall Ward, Dr. Frederic Watson. Mr. Archibald Sharkey, and Dr. Shuckburgh, and welcomed in appreciative terms the accession of Colonel Caldwell ("a master already of many organizations") to the mastership of Corpus and Mr. Fitzpatrick to the presidency of Queens.

Mr. Beck went on to refer to the new arrangement now to be adopted with regard to the details of the method used in awarding the Bell and Abbott scholarships, so as to accord in full to the needy the amount of preference which he believed was intended by the founders. With regard to the much discussed examination hall he would hope that at last they might see in that great University, as in others, a building worthy of the place and equal to its intentions; a building that would contain the candidates and neither freeze them nor roast them, nor asphyxiate them.

NEW VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

Mr. Beck next alluded to the work of the new Board of Geographical Studies, the Appointments Board, and the Department of Agricultural Studies. He said that the amount, the success, and the prestige of the work of the agricultural department were still growing, nor need he mention in that connexion the familiar names of Professor Middleton and Mr. T. B. Wood. But he desired special prominence to be given to the following message concerning the work of Mr. Biffen, which held out high hopes.

The "message" is as follows: "The work of Mr. R. H. Biffen, botanist to the Agricultural Department, is exciting much interest among plant breeders and agriculturists. Working on Mendel's principles, Mr. Biffen has shown that new varieties of wheat may be produced which combine the high quality now found in a few foreign sorts only, with the productiveness of standard English varieties. Mr. Biffen has also made a most important contribution to the subject of the inheritance of disease by proving that certain common diseases of wheat are transmitted in accordance with Mendel's laws, so that the disease may thus come under the control of the breeder."

The diploma in mining engineering and the examination in tropical medicine and hygiene were ready and equipped to do a good and growing work, whose issues would be felt outside the limits of these islands and of this Empire.

Mr. Beck briefly referred to the need of money for University work, and remarked that the cornucopia of the multi-millionaire had not yet found its crowning in glory the satisfaction of the most crying need of the University—he meant the equipment and endowment of their vast scientific laboratories. He enumerated the benefactors of the University who in their several ways and with their several objects had enriched not individuals but the apparatus of scientific and learned research, and therefore the treasure-house of the world,

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23

Conditions appear still uncertain in the Bay and in the Arabian Sea and no depression of any vigour has shown itself and the disturbance in Kashmir is passing away.

In Burma the skies remain lightly to moderately clouded on the coast and clear or lightly overcast in the interior and the temperature has not changed, appreciably but is normal or in slight defect.

In Orissa the skies are lightly overcast but in the northeast of India they are clear or very lightly cloudy and the changes in temperature have been small while the conditions remain approximately normal.

In the west of Central India and in parts of the Central Provinces light cloud has appeared and in the west of the United Provinces the weather has become slightly cooler; but in the rest of the United Provinces it is warmer than usual and in the Central Provinces and Central India it is generally normal.

In Kashmir cloud has almost disappeared and in Gujarat the skies have become lightly overcast; but in the rest of the northwest of India they are clear.

The air has become drier in the Punjab, the Frontier Province and Kashmir, and the temperature has fallen in the greater part of Punjab and Rajputana and is normal or in defect in the former area as well as in the Frontier Province and Kashmir, but elsewhere it is normal or in excess.

In the Coast district from Calicut to Nellore light and nearly general rain has fallen; in the south of Konkan and in the interior of the south of India a few light falls have occurred, the largest amount being 1 inch in Trivandrum.

Cloud has increased in the south of India and the skies are heavily overcast in the Madras Presidency and moderately clouded in Hyderabad and the south of Bombay, and in the Deccan. The air has become drier in the Deccan and the temperature is now normal in the whole of the Peninsula.

Local rain is probable in the Southern half of the Peninsula and some rain in Burma.

An earthquake of only moderate intensity was recorded at Simla last night, the origin of which does not appear to have been at any great distance.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH OCTOBER 1906.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rape seed sowing going on. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Bright; no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rape-seed doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general, Food grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright; no sign of rain. Wheat beingsown.

Agra.—Bright; no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Bright; no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Benawar.—Bright; no sign of rain Cotton crop excellent and picking commenced.

Amraoti.—Bright; no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Khamgaon.—Dew-fall insufficient. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon-Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities, Food-grains doing well, Rabi sowing progressing favourably.

Broach.—Days very hot, nights cold. Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower in advanced fields. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright; no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright; no sign of rain. Seasonably cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton larger area sown this year, Food-grains doing well.

Bhavnagar.—Bright; no sign of rain. Seasonable, cotton plants flourishing and picking general.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 6 A. M. ON THURSDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes continue to be irregular and generally small.

Winds are of cyclonic character on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 7° in excess at Ratnagiri, and minimum 5° in excess at Ratnagiri, Deesa, Ajmere and Cawnpore, and 5° to 7° in defect at Hoshangabad, Akola and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Deesa and the lowest 54° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in several places to the south of latitude 18°.

Rain.—Only 12 stations report rain,

Weather.—An area of low pressure has appeared on and off the Coromandel Coast to the south of Masulipatam where weather is unsettled. Local showers are likely to the south of latitude 18°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THERE seems to be no end to the making of low-life plays. The present dramatic season has so far been particularly rich in them, and if our playwrights continue in the way they have been going, Mr. Tree's academy, and Mr. Henry Neville's and Mr. F. R. Benson's too, will have to be provided with a special department for instruction in coster character, with Mr. Albert Chevalier, Mr. Gus Elen, or Mr. Alec Hurley as resident professor. We have had, at one of our West-End theatres, a hero in the person of a hawker of vegetables. The walls of the Lyric have known what it is to vibrate with the utterances of what has been happily defined as the "manslaughter class." The evening is opened at the Waldorf by a little piece which shows us, through the pens of Mr. Frederick Fenn and Mr. Richard Pryce, "how the poor live," and how Miss Liz Peacemeal loves her baby; and there have been numerous other one-act plays dealing with the joys and the sorrows—principally the sorrows—of the people who live in the slums of our cities.

In Mr. John Galsworthy, the author of *The Silver Box* at the Court, we have still another dramatist bent upon awakening our sympathies—if they are not already awakened—for the distressed poor. But Mr. Galsworthy's is not entirely a low-life play. It is not all carrots and policemen and donkey-barrows and Elizas, but its theme *is* concerned with the unsolvable problem of the poor, and, like *coster Joe* and *The Sin of William Jackson* it has its wrong man sent to prison because he cannot afford to pay counsel, as can the well-to-do, to pull him out of his trouble with the red tape of expensive argument. The story of how Jack Barthwick, the blackguardly son of a wealthy member of Parliament, "leaves the court without a stain on his character," and how James Jones, the ne'er-do-well husband of a hard-working charwoman, does a month's imprisonment with hard labour for an offence not half so base as that which a clever lawyer, handsomely paid for his services by the father of Jack Barthwick, manages to keep in the background, has been told by Mr. Galsworthy in a perfectly natural and straightforward manner, with no high-sounding speeches on the inequalities of the law, and with no cant and no rant, but rather with the quiet philosophy of the man who regards the whole uncomfortable business as an interesting case.

We have grown so accustomed to seeing first-rate acting at the Court Theatre that it is almost superfluous, in recommending a visit to Mr. John Galsworthy's play, to promise that the visitor will be well rewarded by the actors and actresses engaged by Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker for its interpretation. The characters, excellently drawn in themselves, are all most cleverly put before us in the flesh and blood. Where all are so good it is perhaps unnecessary to individualise; at the same time it is . rd to leave the Court without certain special a . ssions. Who, for instance, looking back upon the . ore pathetic scenes of the drama, can forget Miss Irene Rooke's portrait of the anæmic charwoman, the humble drudge with her pitiful white face, expressive by turns of terror, love, patiently-borne suffering, and wistful resignation? Miss Rooke has done much good work in her comparatively short stage career, but it is all eclipsed now by this study of the wretched Mrs. Jones, who with pail and hearthstone, scrubbing-brush and leather, daily puts her puny and ill-fed muscles to the strain that her worthless husband may have his fill of drink and her three clamouring children their share—or more than their share, her own considered—of food.

There is no better actor on the London stage for rough character than Mr. Norman McKinnel, whose performance in *The Shulamite* at the Savoy will be fresh in the memory of playgoers, and his embodiment of the rascally but not wholly ignoble Jones is a very strong and impressive piece of work. No less clever in its way is the study by Miss Sydney Fairbrother of a woman of ill-fame; and Mr. James Hearn and Mr. A. E. Matthews each made a distinct hit with their respective performances of the elder and the younger Barthwick, the estimable and esteemed father and his dissolute and drunken, son. Mr. Galsworthy's sombre realisms are not for the people who go to the theatre to be amused. No one in the play, not even the Metropolitan Magistrate an admirable sketch by Mr. Athol Forde sits on a hat-box to the accompaniment of a clash-bang from the cymbals. *The Silver Box* is simply a play of real life, acted in a most real way by real actors and actresses and only those who take an unreasonably gloomy view of the public taste in relation to the stage will argue that it must fail on this account.

The Misses Zena and Phyllis Dare are jolly and sunny young women both, the younger more seriously inclined, perhaps, than the elder—or, rather, less prankish and tomboyish. They were at Brighton not long ago with their mother, where I met them at a happy little evening party in the drawing-room of the Royal York Hotel, and what struck me as the most noticeable thing about them, apart from their personal beauty, was their frank and unaffected girlishness—one might almost call it "kiddishness." For girls who had both been "starring" in the London theatres—Zena at the Prince of Wales's and Phyllis at the Vaudeville—they rather surprised me by their simple and unspoiled manners, and by the evident delight they took in the "round games" of the evening and in the singing (to the organ-playing by Mr. James Coward) of the amateur young visitors at the hotel. Two girls more natural and unaffected it would have been impossible to enjoy the company of, and when I was asked by someone who knew I had met them what they were like, my answer was, emphatically, "*Girls!*"

In leaving stage life in London for school life in Brussels, Miss Phyllis Dare, who is getting along in a most promising manner with her rehearsals of the name-part in *The Belle of Mayfair* at the Vaudeville Theatre, followed a course adopted by her elder sister some five or six years ago. It was after winning great succes as Beauty in the Glasgow pantomime of *Beauty and the Beast* that Miss Zena Dare was sent to the Brussels school from which her sister Phyllis has just been fetched to fill Miss Edna May's place in the Stand and she made such good progress there with her French, and her parents were so delighted with the benefits she gained, both in mind and body, that they resolved to send Phyllis to the same school as soon as ever an opportunity presented itself in the shape of an expired professional contract.

The younger of the two sisters was on the stage some time before the elder. Indeed, Miss Zena Dare's first appearance on the boards—not, as it unfortunately turned out, a public appearance—was as understudy to Phyllis, who was playing the girl babe in the Coronet pantomime of *The Babes in the Wood*. The babe proved so strong an infant that the services of the understudy, it was very soon seen, would never be likely to be required, and the management, touched by the elder sister's disappointment, offered her by way of a consolation prize, the part of a robin. But here also was Miss Zena Dare doomed to disappointment, for the little girl whose temporary illness had left a vacancy for a competent redbreast, suddenly got well again and held the pathetically submissive syndicate to its agreement. "So, on the whole, my appearance at the Coronet," laughed Miss Zena Dare to me, "was not an unqualified success!" Miss Dare made her first real appearance as a "solo dancer" in Manchester, and her next engagement was in Mr. Seymour Hicks's play *The English Daisy*, the heroine of which she played so daintily that when Mr. Hicks settled upon taking a holiday from *The Catch of The Season* with Miss Ellaline Terriss, he arranged that she should fill his popular wife's part in their absence

It would be interesting to have a list of the plays that have gone begging for years, and yet, when once produced, have become the talk of many a town and the catch of many a season. If Pinero himself has admitted, as he is said to have done in America, that is splendid drama, *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*, went the round of the managers before it was accepted, in a doubtful and half-reluctant fashion, by Mr. George Alexander, what an immense number of possible and passable plays—plays, at all events, upon which no loss would have been made—must yearly be turned from houses where utter nonsense is sometimes produced and enormous fortunes often lost! Imagine the feelings of the disbelievers in *The Second Mr. Tanqueray* when they saw the "notices" of Mr. Pinero's play, and when they heard afterwards of the money it was making for the author and Mr. Alexander! Perhaps some of them had refused it because they were bound by contract to productions over which thousands of pounds came to be dropped in a month or two. No one had any faith in *The Private Secretary* when it was being rehearsed for production at the Globe. It had failed at the Prince's (now the Prince of Wales's) with Mr. Beerbohm Tree as the Rev. Robert Spalding, and why should Mr. Penley be funnier than Mr Tree? We all laughed until we were sore over Mr Tree's country curate who didn't like London, but the farce was a failure at the Prince's. At the Globe it made several fortunes.

In remembering how Captain Swift came to be produced at the Haymarket, one can clearly see how close it came to never being produced at all. The romance of the play [illegible] strong enough, as all who saw it know, but stronger—or at least quite as strong—was the romance connected with its introduction to Mr. Beerbohm Tree at the time when he was running the house now in the possession of Mr. Frederick Harrison. The author Mr. Haddon Chambers, was down low on his luck. He hadn't a shilling to call his own, but he had plenty of pluck and plenty of perseverance, an unbounded faith in his first play, *Captain Swift*. He was positive that if it could only be played at the Haymarket by Mr. Tree and his company, his name as a dramatist would be made.

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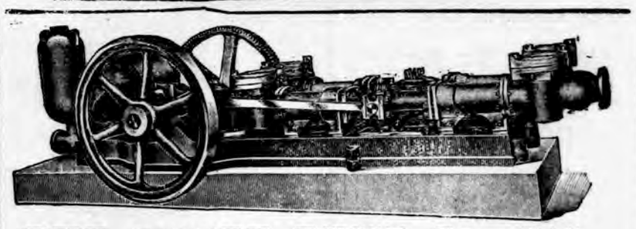

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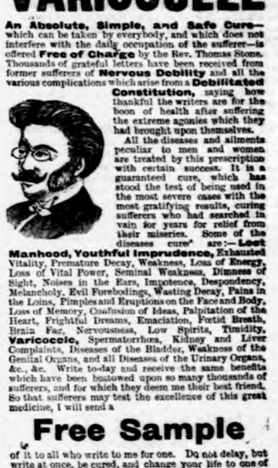

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